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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...dy. Temp 8-2 (43-36). Tomorrow: Variable. ...p 8-4 (46-39). Yesterday's temp 8-5 (46-41). LON: Rain. Temp. 10-5 (50-41). Tomorrow ...ble. Temp. 9-7 (48-45). Yesterday's temp. ...(45-36). CHANNEL: Very rough. ROME: Fair ...p 14-1 (57-34). NEW YORK: Snow. Temp. ...—10 (23-14). Yesterday's temp. 9-2 (48-36). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S	Lebanon	£1.00
Belgium	18 B.Fr	Luxembourg	18 L.Fr
Denmark	3 D.Kr	Morocco	2 Dr
Eire	11 P.	Netherlands	1.25 Fior.
Finland	3 F.M.	Nigeria	45 K.
France	2 F.	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
Germany	1.20 D.M	Portugal	10 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P	Spain	25 Ptas.
Greece	15 Drs	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 1.50	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	30 Rials	Turkey	T.£7
Italy	250 Lire	U.S. Military (EUR)	50 Cts
Israel	I.£ 2.40	Yugoslavia	7.50 D



Keystone.

YOUNGEST HOSTAGE — Policeman comforts Valérie Thibault, 4, at Orly Airport after her release yesterday.

...d Incident Jolts French

...Orly Gunmen Free Hostages, Given Flight to Middle East

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 20 (IHT).—Three Arab gunmen left here today in an Air France Boeing 707 after releasing 10 hostages they had held for 17 hours in a small restroom at Orly Airport.

The three men left with a French volunteer crew of three after two hours of early-morning negotiating with Michel Poniatowski, the French interior minister, and Naguib Kadry, the Egyptian ambassador to France.

The plane was refused permission to land at Rome, Cairo and Beirut before it put down in Baghdad. But Iraqi authorities, who have traditionally refused ending permission for hijacked lights, said later that they had een tricked into thinking it was normal flight. The plane took off again tonight and was headed or Aden after Egypt and Kuwait had refused to let it land, an Air France spokesman said.

In Tel Aviv later, Israeli flight ...onitors said that the jet was ...eading toward the northern ...thiopia province of Eritrea.

The hostages—five men, four ...omen and a 4-year-old girl, al...ost all of them French—were ...eased after being forced to ...and throughout much of the ...eal.

The hostages were taken yester...ay afternoon after an abortive ...azooka attack—the second at ...ly in a week—against an Is...eli El Al airliner that was about ...take off. The gunmen were ...ed upon by a police guard but ...ached the rest room with their ...ostages after throwing several ...enades in the upstairs lobby. ...wenty persons were injured, ...ght of them being hospitalized.

'Double-Dealing'

The attack scandalized the na...on, which has more or less ...arded its territory as safe from ...alestinian violence. France-Soir ...adlined its front-page editorial ...mply *Chez Nous*. Le Figaro ac...used the Palestinian Liberation ...rganization, which denied any ...sponsibility for the attack, of ...ouble-dealing."

A hostage, Aureo Carreira, a ...ortuguese, said that the Arabs ...ok their prisoners' passports and ...ked if there were any Amer...ans or Germans present. There ...ere none.

Another hostage, Louis Vades...onnet, a Frenchman, explained ...ter that the Arabs said they ...ere "enemies of Israel but also ... three-quarters of the Arab ...orld monopolized by American ...pital . . . We are poor Bedouins ...m the desert," he said they ...aimed.

Mr. Poniatowski—who called the ...rrorists "assassins"—denied that ...ere had been any negotiations. ...e said that his position was ...at everything should be done to ...ve the hostages and that he had ...sisted that they be freed before ...e Arabs entered the plane.

The radio station Europe No. 1 ...oted one of the sharpshooters ...at were stationed at the scene ...s saying that it would have been ...sy to pick off the guerrillas as ...ey entered the plane. Pictures ...ade it clear, however, that one ... the Arabs kept his machine ...n trained on the hostages at ...e foot of the gangway as he ...alked backward up the stairs ...nd into the plane.

Two of the women hostages ...ere pregnant and one of them ...as accompanied by the child. ...he French, using Mr. Kadry as ...ntermediary, obtained release of ...he child and her mother, who ...ad become hysterical, at 7 a.m., three hours before the other hostages were released.



AP.

Naguib Kadry, Egypt's Ambassador to France, who served as mediator in negotiations with the terrorists.

This incident, coupled with the bazooka attack a week ago which missed the El Al plane and hit a Yugoslav aircraft and an airport building—injuring three persons—was highly embarrassing for the French government, which has become the foremost Western spokesman for the PLO. French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues received PLO leader Yassir Arafat in a publicized meeting two months ago, and France has isolated itself from other European Economic Community nations in pressing for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.K. Bars Channel Tunnel

Costs Are Cited In Cancellation

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Jan. 20 (NYT).—The British government abandoned plans today to build a tunnel under the English Channel to France.

The joint project with France a dream for nearly 200 years was another casualty of the economic crisis. The government said it could not go ahead because of "current economic circumstances" and its desire to control spending.

The announcement by the Labor government represented a reversal of a 1973 decision by the then governing Conservatives. At that time, the government said the tunnel would be a "physical recognition of our links with Europe."

In statements in the House of Commons, Anthony Crosland, the secretary of environment, denied that the cancellation stemmed from resentment in Britain over membership in the Common Market. He noted that he personally supported Britain's entry into Europe, although members opposed to the Common Market applauded the cancellation.

[The House of Commons later voted 398 to 218 to endorse the government action, UPI reported.]

Work Started

The decision was conveyed to the French government, which, under existing treaties, will be asked to share in the cancellation costs, totaling about $100 million. Work had already begun on both sides of the channel.

The tunnel, about 32 miles long, would have run from Cheriton, near Folkestone, on the British side, to Frethun, near Calais, on the French shore. It would have consisted of two parallel tubes, each carrying a single-line of railroad track. A third tunnel, built between and beneath the main tubes, would have been used for servicing.

The trains would have carried passengers, cars and freight and considerably reduced surface travel time between London and Paris. The journey under the channel would have taken about 35 minutes, part of a total train ride between capitals of about 3 hours and 40 minutes.

At present, with ferry service, the train trip takes about six hours. A timetable had called for completion by 1981 at a cost of about $2.5 billion or more.

Loans Guaranteed

Most of the money would not have come from Britain's Treasury but would have been raised by the French and British channel tunnel companies. But officials noted that the governments would have guaranteed the loans.

The first sign that the Labor government had serious second thoughts about the project came last November when it rejected proposals for a high-speed London-tunnel rail link and called for a cheaper system.

France Deplores Decision

PARIS Jan. 20 (Reuters).—The French government tonight formally deplored Britain's withdrawal from the channel tunnel project and said the problems raised could have been solved.

A communique said the French government would have wished "to complete this great venture in accordance with the agreements signed on Nov. 17, 1973, with the British government."



Associated Press

APPEAL FOR CALM—Archbishop Makarios successfully exhorts rioting Greek Cypriots to end their attack on the United States Information Service in Nicosia yesterday.

Major Damage Is Averted

Makarios Turns Back Anti-U.S. Mob

By Steven V. Roberts

NICOSIA, Jan. 20 (NYT).—Thousands of young demonstrators attacked the U.S. cultural center here today and major damage was averted only when Archbishop Makarios drove to the scene and calmed the crowd.

The President led the demonstrators away from the cultural center and spoke to them from the steps of the Greek Embassy a few blocks away. When he asked them to disperse, most did, although a few were still lingering near the center this evening.

The intervention by President Makarios probably saved more than a building. After demonstrations here Saturday, which led to the sacking of a wing of the American Embassy, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger sent a strong protest to the Cypriot government.

According to the Cyprus government, Mr. Kissinger warned that, if any American were injured, he would withdraw the embassy staff and end his own role in encouraging peace talks between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

Last year, the U.S. Ambassador, Rodger Davies, was killed by gunfire during a demonstration at the embassy here. This weekend, the embassy staff and dependents were placed in a hotel for safety and alerted for evacuation.

Publicly, the Cypriot government replied that it was "doing all it could" to protect the embassy and its staff. Privately, Cypriot officials were displeased with the secretary's note.

The latest unrest in Cyprus started when Britain gave Ankara permission to move about 10,000 Turkish-Cypriot refugees from a British base to Turkey. The Greeks charge that the move encourages the partition of Cyprus into two separate zones but the protests represent more than that.

"In my view," a European diplomat said, "the demonstrations are the final outburst of a profound bitterness that has been nourished for seven months now . . .

"Greek Cypriots have a profound conviction," the diplomat added, "that at the very origin of their suffering America can be found. But they also realize that no matter what America has done in the past, it is from America that their salvation will come."

Police and military guards did little to stop the attack on the American Embassy and two British offices Saturday. Today, the troops were better armed and more determined.

The demonstration began in midmorning, shortly after a one-hour work stoppage began in the downtown area to protest the British decision. Several thousand youths gathered outside the U.S. cultural center, which houses a library and other facilities of the U.S. Information Service.

As the crowd pressed forward, the police and soldiers fired a water cannon and tear-gas shells. The youths kept coming and the guards retreated, firing into the air. After smashing some railings and outdoor display cases, the crowd tried to set fire to a small building in the rear and it looked as if they would capture the main structure.

Then the archbishop arrived in a car with sirens blaring. He tried to speak to the crowd but, when he could not get them quiet, he walked away. The demonstrators followed.

U.S.-Soviet Rivalry Is Bound To Lead to War, Chou Says

By Joseph Lelyveld

HONG KONG, Jan. 20 (NYT).—China's Premier Chou En-lai held out a vision of inevitable world war to last week's National People's Congress in a keynote speech that also predicted the "complete modernization" of a stable, orderly China by the century's end.

The Premier made no attempt to reconcile the two forecasts. Nor did he say that the two superpowers—the United States and the Soviet Union—would resort to nuclear weapons in the "new world war" being brought on by their "fierce contention."

But his speech—delivered a week ago and published tonight—managed to draw a common lesson for the Chinese people from the visions of devastation abroad and planned progress at home. The lesson was expressed in a quotation from Chairman Mao Tse-tung calling for "unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action."

China's progress, Mr. Chou asserted, is unaffected by "economic fluctuations and crises in the capitalist world."

Soviet-U.S. Tensions

The same is true, he seemed to say, of the significance for China of tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States. "Their fierce contention is bound to lead to world war some day," the Premier predicted. "The people of all countries must get prepared."

Despite that forecast, he said that relations between the United States and China have improved "to some extent" and would continue to improve if the United States "carried out in earnest" its commitments under the Shanghai communiqué, which was signed at the end of former President Richard Nixon's visit to China nearly three years ago.

The phrasing seemed to suggest

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



UPI.

Chou En-lai

Democrats Plan Probe by Senate Of All Spy Units

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (IHT).—The Senate Democratic Caucus today voted 45-7 to have the Senate appoint a special committee to investigate activities of the Central Intelligence Agency, the FBI and all other government intelligence agencies.

The investigating committee, whose membership would be picked by the Senate's Democratic and Republican leaders, would have full subpoena powers and a $750,000 budget for its probe. The Democratic Caucus set a Sept. 1 deadline for the committee's completion of its investigation and submission of a report.

Sen. John Pastore, D-R.I., who sponsored the proposal to create the panel, said that it would be composed of 7 to 11 members and would operate like the Senate Watergate committee. The full Senate must approve the caucus's proposal but because of the strong Democratic majority—more than three-fifths—approval appeared assured.

However, Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, which has oversight jurisdiction over the CIA, strongly opposed the caucus proposal and indicated that he may fight it on the Senate floor.

Sen. Pastore, referring to the greater number of younger, more liberal Democrats in the new 94th Congress, told newsmen: "There will be some younger members on that [special investigating] committee . . . Fresh faces, new ideas will be represented.

"I want something new, something fresh, something that hasn't been characterized as leaning one way or the other," he said.

Recent Spying Reports

The caucus vote reflects a growing concern in Congress over reports of domestic spying by the CIA—whose charter authorized only foreign intelligence activities—and most recently reports that the FBI has compiled dossiers on members of Congress.

The caucus acted as President Ford's CIA-investigating commission, headed by Vice-President Rockefeller, resumed hearings into alleged home-front spying by the agency. The eight-member panel questioned former CIA director John McCone in closed session. Richard Helms, who was CIA director when the alleged domestic activities took place, was scheduled to undergo a second round of questioning.

The Democratic Caucus vote, taken with one member abstaining and nine absent, was a rebuke to Sen. Stennis and other senior senators whose responsibilities have included overseeing the secret agency.



WP.

Sen. John Stennis

At the caucus group's closed meeting, the 73-year-old Mississippi Democrat argued—in loud tones overheard by reporters—against any action that might impair the CIA's efficiency.

He said at a news conference after the 2 1/2-hour morning session: "I think the present operations of the CIA have been impaired and I hope to see it restored as soon as possible."

He indicated that his Armed Services Committee probably would abandon plans for a separate probe of the agency, while retaining jurisdiction over it.

Under the caucus-approved plan, the select committee would be responsible for recommending changes to correct any abuses it found in the nation's intelligence-gathering apparatus.

The Rockefeller commission today first heard from Patrick

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

IRA Is Said to Seek New Talks With U.K. on Truce Renewal

DUBLIN, Jan. 20 (UPI).—The Army Council of the outlawed Irish Republican Army today delayed its "war-or-peace" decision pending further talks with British government officials, sources close to the council said.

The seven-man council held its second meeting in 12 hours to assess talks held yesterday by IRA political envoys and senior British officials at a secret meeting in Belfast.

"They were dissatisfied with certain aspects of the talks and they want further clarification," a source said of the Army Council members. "It is now most unlikely that any statement will be issued until they get it."

The Army Council went to a secret border meeting place last night to hear the IRA political envoys report on the talks with the British.

The full council met today to seek a decision on whether to renew the cease-fire which it ended Thursday after a 25-day truce. But several members demanded further information before committing themselves to calling a new truce.

The central issue of today's Army Council discussions was the British government's insistence that the IRA agree to a "cease-fire without setting a cutoff date, as a condition for Britain's release of a substantial number of detainees," the sources said.

Another key issue, from the council's point of view—a guarantee of continuing political talks—has been conceded by Britain's secretary for Northern Ireland, Merlyn Rees.

The recent arrests in the Irish Republic of two council members, Kevin Mallon and Joe O'Hagan, were believed to have increased chances that the council will approve a resumption of the cease-fire, the sources said.

The decision to end the truce was reached on a 4-3 vote in the council. Some IRA sources said the lineup in the reconstituted council on the truce-renewal issue was now probably "about 50-50."

Within hours of yesterday's peace-negotiating session in Belfast, a car packed with 300 pounds of explosives was left last night in Castlederg, in Northern Ireland's County Tyrone, near the Irish Republic border.

Village Evacuation

British Army troops evacuated about 150 persons from the village and attempted to disarm the bomb. Demolition experts burned off about half the explosives before it blew up, damaging shops and the post office.

The bomb-planting was viewed as a reaction by IRA hard-liners to Secretary Rees's firmness in vowing that more republican and loyalist prisoners would be released only if he were convinced that a genuine and sustained cease-fire existed.

During the recently ended truce, he freed—permanently or for the Christmas holidays—245 prisoners. Almost 1,450 others reportedly are in detention, many of them without having been charged.

Distributed Total of $500 Million

Faisal Ends Tour of 3 States Facing Israel

RIYADH, Jan. 20 (UPI).—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia returned home today after a weeklong tour of the three Arab "confrontation states" in the conflict against Israel.

A joint statement issued after King Faisal left the Egyptian winter resort of Aswan, where he met with President Anwar Sadat, said Saudi Arabia had given Egypt a $100-million grant to help finance purchases of basic commodities and other supplies.

It said the Saudi King and Mr. Sadat also agreed on plans to help Lebanon defend its southern border against Israeli raids.

The gift, along with those the King gave Syria and Jordan earlier on his tour, brought the total to more than $500 million in Saudi aid for the three confrontation states.

It was King Faisal's second grant to Egypt within six months. When he visited Cairo in August he left behind a $300-million grant for reconstruction.

The joint statement said King Faisal and Mr. Sadat "expressed deep concern over the continuation of Israeli attacks on Lebanese territory"—a reference to almost daily Israeli raids into southern Lebanon last week.

"They agreed to extend assistance to Lebanon to resist the ferocious Israeli aggression and appealed to all sister Arab countries to support Lebanon," the statement said.

Mr. Sadat and King Faisal "reaffirmed the need for the Arab countries to mobilize all their resources and potential for the liberation of [Israeli] occupied Arab lands and saving Moslem holy places [in Jerusalem] from the common enemy, who threatens the destiny of the Arab nations."

The statement said the two leaders held that peace cannot be achieved in the Middle East unless the Israelis withdraw completely from all occupied Arab territories and "acknowledge the right of the Palestinian people to its land and to free self-determination."

Meanwhile, an Arab League spokesman in Cairo announced that the Arab Defense Council has been called to an extraordinary meeting here Feb. 5 to consider "repeated an escalating Israeli attacks" on Lebanon.

League sources said Lebanon expects the council to agree on Arab arms aid and financial support to help it repel Israeli attacks.

Lebanon does not seek Arab troops to be stationed on its ter-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Dutch, Egyptians Sign $6-Million Aid Pact

THE HAGUE, Jan. 20 (AP).—The Netherlands will provide Egypt with 15 million guilders (about $6 million) worth of development aid this year under a bilateral agreement concluded last week in Cairo, the Dutch Ministry for Development Cooperation announced today.

A large part of this amount, $4.4 million, will be considered as a loan, but the remainder is a gift, a ministry spokesman said.



Associated Press

ASWAN VISITOR—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and Egypt's President Anwar Sadat wave to crowd at Aswan after the monarch arrived for talks at the resort city.

But U.S. Program Is Welcomed

Bonn Sees Ford Energy Plan As Unlikely to Inspire Europe

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Jan. 20 (NYT).—West Germany, Europe's strongest economic power, has welcomed President Ford's energy-conservation plans but believes that they are essentially a step in the direction that Europe took by various means some time ago, according to a high-ranking official.

The Ford proposals are unlikely to inspire European emulation because major European industrial countries have already been forced by high prices to take steps to cut back oil imports. France announced a ceiling on oil imports in September. West Germany and Belgium estimate that their oil consumption dropped by 10 per cent last year from the 1973 levels and the nine Common Market countries have proposed a cut of 15 per cent in increased consumption of energy during the next decade.

West Germany and Britain believe that natural market forces will respond to the high price of oil and bring down consumption. But all the major European countries except West Germany face enormous balance-of-payments difficulties because the oil countries quadrupled the price of crude oil last year to more than $11 a barrel.

American officials fear an economic collapse of the West unless the major oil-consuming countries act together to reduce consumption and then drive down the market price of oil.

West Germany and the other countries of Europe import 95 per cent of their oil. The United States is the world's largest consumer of oil but imports only a portion of its total need—roughly a third—producing the rest domestically.

Karl-Otto Pohl, a state secretary in the Bonn Finance Ministry, returned from Washington just before the weekend. He said Saturday that "we welcome President Ford's program and consider it both necessary and positive." The Ford plans, he said, "reflect a growing oil-policy consensus in the West that it is absolutely necessary to reduce consumption."

Last Wednesday, Mr. Pohl was attending a conference of finance ministers in Washington when Mr. Ford announced his proposals to increase excise taxes on oil imports and to cut them by 2 million barrels a day by the end of 1977.

Greater Decrease

Mr. Pohl said that, as a result of higher oil prices and a steadily worsening economic climate in West Germany last year, oil consumption in 1974 was nearly 10 per cent below 1973 levels—believed here to have been more of a decrease than any other industrial country showed.

The decrease occurred, Mr. Pohl said, "entirely as a result of market forces, which we believe is the most effective way to reduce consumption."

"In this respect," he said, "West Germany differs essentially from the American view that the Western governments should take measures to force reduction."

EEC Officials Fail to Agree On Oil Talks

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20 (IHT).—European Economic Community foreign ministers met here today and discussed inconclusively the possibility of a common approach to their planned "dialogue" with the Arab oil-producing nations.

The talks revealed a continuing uncertainty about tactics in meetings with the Arabs. The ministers failed to decide whether it was better to establish a firm negotiating position, which could later be qualified during the negotiations, or whether they should adopt an entirely pragmatic approach in which they would react to initiatives of the Arabs.

It was agreed that a decision on their approach should be made by the EEC Energy Ministers' Council, scheduled to meet Feb. 13. On the sensitive issue of consultation between the eight members of the community who are members of the International Energy Agency, and France, which remains outside, it was agreed, however, that before any meeting of the agency was held there would be the fullest possible discussions among the EEC's nine member nations.

A French Veto?

It was unclear whether this arrangement will give France the right to veto a common posture by the eight within the agency. A French spokesman implied tonight that it would but this was doubted by other delegations.

The ministers delayed any decision on future policy about the conservation of energy within the community or on investment in non-oil energy production.

During a simultaneous meeting by the EEC agriculture ministers, the first session of a scheduled two-day meeting, it became clear that no agreement will be reached tomorrow on the European Commission proposals for an average 9 10-per-cent increase in guaranteed prices this year for the EEC's 10 million farmers.

Ministers were resigned after today's talks to holding a further session next week in an effort to beat their self-imposed Feb. 1 deadline before a final farm price "package" can be agreed.

Orly Gunmen Free Hostages, Given Flight to Middle East

(Continued from Page 1)

PLO inclusion in the European-Arab dialogue now beginning.

A PLO delegation visited the French Embassy in Beirut today to condemn the "criminal incident at Orly and to promise that the three guerrillas would be "duly punished."

The mixture of violence and denials created skepticism here today. Two French newspapers, L'Aurore and Le Quotidien de Paris, predicted that the French recognition of the PLO would encourage violence in France by Palestinians who opposed Mr. Arafat.

Le Figaro said that either Mr. Arafat was secretly encouraging the terrorism in a "double deal" or he could not prevent it, in which case why should he be recognized as the sole Palestinian leader?

There were few solid clues as to the identity of the guerrillas. While leading the hostages from the toilet to the plane they covered their faces with stockings.

A group calling itself the Mohamed Boudia Commando claimed credit for last week's bazooka attack, although there was some doubt whether the same group was responsible for this attack. Mr. Boudia was a Palestinian sympathizer killed in an automobile bombing here two years ago. At the time of his death, the PLO said he was one of their members and had been killed by Israeli agents.

Asher Ben Natan, the Israeli ambassador here, said today that French authorities could have prevented yesterday's incident by reacting more vigorously to last week's attack. "There was not a strong enough condemnation," he said.

Mr. Poniatowski denied that the French had been soft. "If no lives of hostages had been involved, we would have acted much more harshly," he said. He said that security measures at Orly had been stepped up, but that it "is impossible to station policemen at one-meter intervals."

Bilbao Police Kill Man Passing Out Leaflets in Strike

MADRID, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Police today shot and killed a man who was distributing leaflets as labor strife continued for the sixth day in northern Spain.

A plainclothes policeman shot Victor Manuel Perez, 25, in a suburb of Bilbao as he and another man handed out tracts urging workers to support strikes in Pamplona, Spanish news agency reports said.

The Pamplona strike led to street clashes last week in which numerous persons were injured and more than 80 were arrested, police sources said.

In the shooting today, the Cifra news agency said, Mr. Perez opened fire at a policeman with a pistol. Cifra said the plainclothesman fired shots into the air and the pavement and one of the bullets hit the victim. Cifra said he was carrying Communist propaganda.

In Pamplona today, about 13,000 industrial workers continued the strike they began Wednesday in support of 100 laid-off miners, who have been occupying a potash mine since Jan. 7.

U.S. Amnesty Expiring

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (IHT).—The program of clemency for U.S. military deserters and draft resisters announced by President Ford Sept. 16 will expire Jan. 31, the Defense Department has announced. Individuals interested in learning the details of the program should contact their nearest U.S. Consulate or Embassy before that date, the Pentagon added.

Uganda Minister Flees, Reports Economic Chaos

NAIROBI, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Uganda's Finance Minister Emmanuel Wakhweya has fled into exile in Britain after saying that Uganda's economy was near collapse.

"Uganda's economy is much better than that of many other countries," Uganda radio countered yesterday in announcing Mr. Wakhweya's decision to flee. "His flight to London will not help him at all since Britain is also in economic chaos."

The radio accused the minister of being an agent for "imperialist masters" and said his charges were "ridiculous."

Mr. Wakhweya, one of only three ministers who had served in the Cabinet since Gen. Idi Amin seized power in 1971, went to London Saturday from Tanzania where he was attending a legislative meeting of the East African Community.



United Press International.

MOVING OUT—Villagers of Kfar Chouba, in southern Lebanon, load household goods onto vehicles before leaving for safer places. The town of 3,000 has been subjected to artillery fire and ground attacks for a week from Israeli forces.

Famed Lebanon Bandit-Ruler Finally Taken by Police Dogs

By Abita Evans

TRIPOLI, Lebanon, Jan. 20 (WP).—Sitting handcuffed in a police interrogation room here, "the most wanted man in Lebanon" looked far less illustrious than his title implies. It was the end of Lebanon's biggest manhunt and weary police officers and their bearded prize looked equally bedraggled.

Ahmed Kaddour, once the swaggering self-styled dictator of a lawless "state within a state" in this northern Lebanese town, was flushed out of a heap of waterlogged straw in an orchard by police dogs Wednesday.

It had taken 10 days of fighting and an intensive search by a combined force of 300 policemen, commandos and regular infantry to end the seven-month reign of terror that Kaddour and his band of 30 heavily armed outlaws had inflicted on the historic "inner market" of Tripoli.

Kaddour's easy take-over of a major area of Lebanon's second largest city, with a population of 300,000, 40 miles north of Beirut, and the government's long delayed but finally high-powered siege to break his rule are both important barometers of the state of law and order in Lebanon.

A Man's Worth

Cynics contend that Lebanon is still a country where a man's worth is decided by the strength of his family connections or the number of guns he can muster, or both. Lacking connections, Kaddour merely staged a spectacular gangster's response to Lebanon's social pressures.

Tripoli's old souk, or market, is a circular enclave in the center of the city, with a densely populated warren of winding streets and crumbling stone houses linked underground by a labyrinth of dark passages. Kaddour's band turned it into a quarter-mile-long, half-mile-deep sandbagged fortress, opening up with machine gun and anti-tank fire when the police made tentative efforts to regain control.

It was a perfect haven for the 25-year-old Kaddour, who was already facing 42 criminal charges, including first-degree homicide, blowing up a police station and smuggling.

Most of the people in the area, many of them living six or seven to a room, were too poor to move out and too frightened to inform on their new neighbors, all of them under 30 and heavily armed.

Gun-per-Person Ratio

Lebanon is thought to have one of the highest gun-per-person ratios in the world, and the outlaws were able to collect an arsenal that included Russian-made Kalashinov automatic rifles, Saminoff submachine guns, anti-tank rockets, grenades and smoke bombs.

Six weeks before his capture, Kaddour used an interview with a foreign journalist to pour out a litany of complaints about "the vendetta" being pursued by Lebanon's rich against the poor.

Speaking in Arabic through a translator, the uneducated Kaddour, who began his criminal career in his late teens, rationalized his violence by outlining vague plans for "a social revolution" against the government and the police, "which are a corrupt gang of thieves and smugglers."

Tentative Alliance

Evidently realizing that guns alone were not sufficient protection in Lebanon's politically supercharged society, Kaddour also established a tentative alliance with Rafik Moukkaddem, a lawyer and member of one of the two leading political clans in Tripoli.

"They should never give themselves up," Mr. Moukkaddem said last month. "There's no such thing as a fair trial in Lebanon. There's one trial for the rich, another for the poor" and a third, much less drastic process for those with political pull. "Ahmed Kaddour is not a bad man," Mr. Moukkaddem said.

Periodic battles between police and bandits rocked the souk, and in one a 7-year-old girl was killed. Each side blamed the other.

In the fall, however, Rashid Solh became Premier, committed to restoring respect for law and order in Lebanon. To considerable local surprise, the Premier began moving to fulfill his promise by laying careful plans to clean up the Tripoli souk.

The Lebanese Army shot its way into the souk Jan. 6. After two days of fighting, in which two soldiers and three bystanders were killed, Kaddour's mob was captured. But the leader and six of his henchmen managed to escape.

He was tracked down in the orchard outside Tripoli.

The Lebanese police have had a field day since the capture in revealing the extent of Kaddour's venality behind the enclave's sandbagged walls. Kaddour's men allegedly made handsome profits from teaching teenage youths who flocked in from Lebanon's north to handle anything from light pistols to mortars.

"Ahmed Kaddour's house was much worse than a bordello," Maj. Bardi Ghazal, north Lebanon's police intelligence chief, said after the capture.

Fugitives in Mountains

Despite the Tripoli clean-up, Mr. Solh is far from free of the problem of fugitives. Scores of men, all of them wanted for at least one murder, live in virtual exile on the inaccessible slopes of the Hermel Mountains in northeastern Lebanon.

The Hermel fugitives are different in one basic respect from Kaddour and his band. The mountain outlaws are "honorable" murderers. They are the living victims of blood feuds: Men who have killed because they felt honor-bound to avenge an insult to their families. According to the Hermel code, no one who has committed murder for personal gain will be protected there. Kaddour and his men would probably not have been made welcome.

Papadopoulos, Ex-Aides Seized In Treason Case

ATHENS, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Former Greek military dictator George Papadopoulos and four of his close associates were arrested today on charges of high treason and insurrection.

Besides Mr. Papadopoulos, those arrested included his former deputy premiers, Stylianos Pattakos and Nicholas Makarezos; former minister of public order, Ioannis Ladas, and former chief of Greek intelligence, Michael Roufogalis. The men left the resort island of Kea under heavy police guard, aboard a Greek Navy torpedo boat.

The five junta leaders, who were banished to Kea in October for endangering public security, are expected to be imprisoned at Piraeus.

Investigating Judge George Voltis completed hearings yesterday with the five men accused of responsibility for the 1967 military coup. Each rejected the charges, claiming the military take-over was not a coup but a revolution which established its own legal status; they said they were proud to have taken part in it.

Forty-five other officers, both active and retired, also face charges of involvement in the events of April 21, 1967, which imposed a seven-year military regime in Greece.

Test Plane, Crew Freed by Libya

BREMEN, West Germany, Jan. 20 (UPI). — Libyan authorities freed a German-Dutch aircraft and its crew today after they were detained for three days on suspicion of espionage, the plane's manufacturer said.

The plane, a prototype VFW-614, was flown to Bremen with its three-man crew and six VFW-Fokker technicians. A spokesman for the German-Dutch company said that the jet plane was being tested at a desert airfield in Libya, with the Tripoli government's permission. Libyan security forces had seen the plane's built-in cameras and suspected espionage, the company said.

The crew and plane were allowed to leave after explanations from the company and assistance from the West German Embassy in Tripoli.

Saudi Ruler Ends Tour of 3 Countries

(Continued from Page 1)

ritory for this purpose, they said.

In Lebanon hostilities continued today between Palestine guerrillas and the Lebanese Army.

Guerrillas fired six rockets at a garrison in the south Lebanese port city of Tyre at dawn. The guerrilla leadership blamed the dissident Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine for the attack.

The Palestine Liberation Organization denounced the attack as a "premeditated and reckless act by irresponsible members of the PFLP against the Tyre garrison and brother soldiers."

The incident was the second in 48 hours involving Palestinian guerrillas and the Lebanese Army.

Three guerrillas were killed at dawn Saturday in a shootout with Lebanese soldiers manning a roadblock at Saff al Hawa, not far from Tyre. Two of the slain guerrillas belonged to the Arab Liberation Front, an Iraqi-backed guerrilla group, and the third to the PFLP.

Portugal Union Bill Reveals Deep Divisions in Coalition

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, Jan. 20 (NYT).—The controversy in Portugal over how labor unions should be legally organized has become a debate over the whole future of Portuguese democracy.

The coalition that has tried to govern since the military coup in April may still hold together, but it has been so badly shaken and deeply split that it will be unable to survive for long, according to some of those who work within it.

All the grievances, suspicions and antagonisms that have accumulated but have more or less been played down in the nine months since the coup, have come into the open as a result of the pending legislation for a new labor organization.

Under the corporate system imposed by the rightist regime overthrown in April, labor unions were officially organized and operated and all workers had to belong to them. In sweeping out the old institutions, the Portuguese appear to feel the need for legislation governing the new ones. Hence the labor bill.

The bill is democratic in principle, since it provides for elections at all levels. But, by providing that if more than half of the federations vote for a general confederation of labor then no other can be formed, it consolidates the hold of the Communist party over the unions.

The Socialist party and centrist Popular Democratic party, both of which also claim labor support, say they are not against a single confederation if that is what the great majority of workers want. But they do not want such a confederation imposed by law because the Communists now control most of the federations and therefore, are likely to control the confederation as well.

Military Support

The bill is sponsored by the Ministry of Labor, which is headed by an army man, Capt. Jose Costa Martins. The Armed Forces Movement also is supporting the measure, although it is believed to be deeply split. The fact that the Communist party and the military are officially together on the issue has led to charges that neither is interested in a pluralistic democracy.

The Communists are suspected of not wanting the elections for a constituent assembly, scheduled for late March or early April, because of the prospect of a poor showing. In the most recent poll, sponsored by the Armed Forces Movement, 50 per cent of those questioned were unwilling to express a preference. Twenty per cent said that they would vote for a Socialist, 10 per cent for a Popular Democrat, 10 per cent for a Communist and 5 per cent each for an extreme leftist or a conservative.

Anti-Red Campaign

The Roman Catholic Church is believed to have undertaken an anti-Communist campaign in the countryside. Significantly, the bishops issued a statement last week upholding the principle of labor freedom, although they did not specifically refer to the labor bill.

The fact that the Armed Forces Movement has officially thrown its weight to the Communist side on the issue has also caused concern among non-Communists. Expresso, the country's leading weekly publication, asked worriedly whether the movement had changed its program and intimated that it might no longer be interested in elections.

Twice last week, the military made statements whose effect was to play down the elections and emphasize the role of the armed forces in the country's political life for an indefinite period.

15 Die on Mexican Buses

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 20 (AP).—Two passenger buses crashed headon near Acapulco yesterday, killing 15 persons and injuring 31, Red Cross authorities said.

Over Failure of Trade Pact

Soviet Jews Hope to Avoid Retaliation

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (WP).—Spokesmen for Soviet Jews seeking to emigrate to Israel said today that they hoped the Soviet government would not take "revenge" on them because of the Kremlin's decision not to accept the terms of the U.S. trade bill.

"If the Soviet government were to put retaliation on our backs," said Prof. Alexander Lerner, choosing each word with care, "that would not be the style of a great power and a civilized country."

Prof. Lerner and a half-dozen or so other activists who have been denied permission to go to Israel gathered at the professor's apartment this afternoon to give Western correspondents their reaction to last week's announcement that the Soviet Union would not accept trade benefits from the United States that were linked to the easier emigration of Soviet minorities, particularly Jews.

The Jews had planned to issue a formal statement but withdrew it at the last minute, apparently because when it was circulated among Moscow's Jewish community a number of objections were raised to certain points.

While none of the spokesmen said so specifically today, there is apparently a widespread concern among the activists and others hoping to leave that the Kremlin's decision to renounce any compromise on trade for emigration could mean increased trouble for them. That would explain the unusually cautious stance among people generally willing to speak out boldly.

"Jews were allowed to leave before," Prof. Lerner said, "and we hope they will not stop leaving now. We do not expect revenge from the Soviet authorities."

An amendment to the trade measure sponsored by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., tied benefits and credits for the Kremlin to assurances of eased emigration. In October, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Sen. Jackson exchanged letters that appeared to indicate a Soviet willingness to accept this linkage. That position has now been repudiated by the Kremlin.

Prof. Lerner and the others said that about 100,000 Jews had left the Soviet Union since the emigration began in 1971.

The activists said that they had detected no change in official attitudes since the trade decision was announced last week but had observed some hardening in tone among visa officials last month, when the Kremlin first released a statement denying that any agreement had been reached on emigration.

Overall, Prof. Lerner said, the Jews believe that the prolonged negotiations between Mr. Kissinger and Sen. Jackson, on the one hand, and the Soviet authorities on the other, had been useful to the cause of those wishing to emigrate. He said there had been a "relative containment of harassment" of thousands of persons who might not have done otherwise.

Prof. Lerner said that the Jews were grateful to Sen. Jackson and the others who sponsored his amendment. "We feel they made an important contribution to our struggle," he said.

Earthquake Kills at Least 36 Along Indian-Tibetan Border

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20 (AP).—A strong earthquake that shook the Himalayas yesterday killed at least 36 persons in India and caused extensive damage and loss of life in Chinese-ruled Tibet, reports reaching here said today.

Witnesses on the Indo-Tibetan border said they saw Tibetan hillocks crumble into piles of debris.

Unconfirmed reports said that some members of the Indian border police were buried under bunkers that caved in.

Officials said the earthquake had the same intensity as one that struck the Karakoram region of Pakistan last month, leaving at least 5,500 dead.

7.2 on Richter Scale

Shock waves from the earthquake measured 7.2 on the Richter scale, indicating that the tremors could have caused extensive damage to structures in the area.

The tremors were felt along a 500-mile arc stretching from Islamabad, the Pakistani capital, to the Indian-Tibetan border and to New Delhi, where buildings rumbled during the initial 30-second shock.

Indian seismological officials said more than 50 tremors have shaken the area since yesterday afternoon, although not with the same intensity as the first earthquake.

They pinpointed the epicenter along the Indian-Tibetan border near the Kinnaur area of India's Himachal Pradesh State.

Supplies Sent In

Indian Army helicopters flew blankets, medicines and food into the stricken area and brought out the injured.

Himachal Pradesh officials said many homes were devastated in villages on the Indian side of the border, leaving their occupants with little protection against the winter cold.

The villages in the area are more than 10,000 feet high. The Kinnaur district has a population of 50,000 persons, almost all of whom live in remote villages that take days to reach by road in normal times.

Many Roads Blocked

Snowstorms hampered rescue operations, preventing some helicopters from landing. The region has very few roads and most were blocked by boulders dislodged by the tremors.

The government radio said the earthquake was the worst to strike the Himachal Pradesh region since 1905.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who is on a three-day visit to Iraq, released 100,000 rupees (about $12,500) from a national relief fund to aid the earthquake victims.

Security Talks Begin in Geneva

GENEVA, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Delegates from 35 countries resumed the intermediate stage of the European security conference here today.

The conference resumed, after a month's recess, with discussion of the relatively noncontroversial subjects of economic cooperation and Europe's links with the Mediterranean region. A conference spokesman said the atmosphere was businesslike and friendly.

The issues on which the talks are deadlocked include advance warning of military maneuvers, inviolability of frontiers, freedom of travel, cultural exchanges, journalists' working conditions and the jamming of foreign radio broadcasts.

U.S.-Soviet Rivalry Is Bound To Lead to War, Chou Says

(Continued from Page 1)

doubts about American intentions, doubts which the Chinese have been expressing in a low-key fashion since a visit by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to Peking in November. The reference to the Shanghai communiqué could be taken as a hint that the United States was overdue in dropping its formal recognition of the Nationalist regime on Taiwan as the Republic of China.

Mao Often Cited

Mr. Chou quoted extensively and adroitly from the vast body of Mr. Mao's sayings and writings and seemed to sound all of the chairman's favorite ideological themes. But, like the call for unity, the quotations mostly dated back a number of years.

The Premier, 76, offered no explanation for the 81-year-old chairman's absence from the congress and the earlier meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist party. Mr. Mao, who is thought to be in his native Hunan Province, received foreign guests during each of the meetings and thereby seemed to indicate that it was not his health that was keeping him away from Peking.

Chinese press reports have offered no descriptive accounts of Mr. Chou's delivery last week or the response of the 2,864 delegates who attended the congress in the Great Hall of the People in Peking. Judging from the length of the published text, he probably spoke for about 30 or 40 minutes.

The last time he addressed a National People's Congress, in December, 1964, his report on the work of the government took two days to deliver.

Repetition of Plans

The program he outlined last week was similar to plans presented at the last National People's Congress, a decade ago.

It was a program of economic development with a heavy emphasis on steady growth. Implicitly, it demanded stability. It was Chairman Mao, the Premier now stressed, who had suggested the outline for the program in 1964. The clarification was necessary, for the planners of those days were mostly denounced as "capitalist roaders" for attaching greater importance to production yields than revolutionary values.

It was the old goals, not the means to those goals, that Mr. Chou emphasized last week. He said that China would achieve a "relatively comprehensive industrial and economic system" by 1980 and that "the comprehensive modernisation of agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology before the end of the century" would put the nation "in the front ranks of the world."

Senate Probe Of All Spyi

(Continued from Page

Coyne, former executive se... of the President's Foreign ligence Advisory Board an... time aide to Secretary o... Henry Kissinger.

A Rockefeller aide said... the hearing room that Mr. ... "knows a lot about" the ... ligence business and was ... for background only. ... never worked for the CIA ... ly."

Following his 2 1/2-ho... pearance before the Roc... commission, Mr. McCone s... to his knowledge there w... domestic spying activities ... he headed the CIA betwe... and 1965.

Talking with newsmen, ... "There were none that ... about.

"You will note of all ... cusations that have been ... none were in the time frar... I was director," he said. ... instance arises that was ... during my regime, I'd b... glad to discuss that, wi... commission—but there ar... that I know of."

Mr. McCone said he b... that the commission's p... the CIA was necessary bec... mere denial by the ager... not satisfy public opinion.

"When all the inform... developed and the facts ... it will be constructive an... ficial instead of a dee... backlash," he said.

House Probe of FB...

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2... —A House Judiciary sub... tee chairman said yesterd... within three weeks he ... top former and current ... of the FBI to testify ... bureau's practice of mai... files on the personal l... members of Congress.

A Washington Post... (IHT, Jan. 20) quoted two high-ranking FBI officials, tha DeLoach and Louis ... aides at different times to ... FBI Director J. Edgar H... as saying that the bure... kept files containing info... on the girl friends and d... habits of senators and co... men. A senior FBI age... quoted as saying that the ... continues to file such in... tion.

The announcement of a ... probe of the FBI was ma... terday by Rep. Robert ... meier, D-Wis., chairman ... Administration of Justic... committee.

Rep. Kastenmeier, calli... situation "as insidious as ... gate," said that his subco... tee would investigate th... practice as part of its ... into invasions of privacy ... cited another constitutional ... —the separation of gov... powers—saying: "Anytim... have files on congressme... have the question of dest... of our form of governme... cause of intimidation of ... bers of Congress."

Saxbe Denies Charge

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 ... —Attorney General William ... said today that investigato... find no evidence that th... keeps files on members of ... gress.

"If they're looking for a ... Watergate," Mr. Saxbe ... "they're going to be disap... ed."

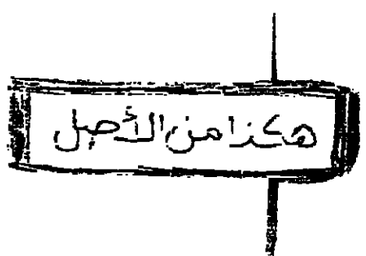
"I've looked into this," he ... "There is a certain amou... congressional information ... comes in from other ... but as far as having file... dossiers, that's not true."

Kuwaiti Troop Hold Exercise

BEIRUT, Jan. 20 (AP).... government of Kuwait anno... today that the Kuwaiti Arm... begun "day and night ma... ers with live ammunition" ... the Iraqi border.

A government announce... quoted by Egypt's Middle ... News Agency, said that the ... neuvers will end tomorrow ... It warned Kuwait's civilian ... ulation to "stay away from ... area of the exercises."

Kuwait and Iraq have ... periodic border skirmishes ... small triangle of disputed ... tory since March, 1973.



هكذا من الأصل

Matter of Principle and Property

Small Indian Band Bares U.S. Area's Hidden Prejudices

By William E. Farrell

HAWANO, Wis., Jan. 20 D.—On New Year's Day, a vacant stone building in dairy farm region was seized a band of young, armed minee Indians.

e seizure laid bare frictions prejudices in this sparsely ulated area of tall pines and fields: the deep discontent me of the young Menomi- mostly males; the depths he ill feeling many whites have for the Indians, whom consider inferior; a tribal political situation that is often fraught with division and hostility.

And it has illustrated the anger, resentment and confusion that many Indians feel about their people's tangled role in America's development during the last 300 years.

The occupation of the Roman Catholic novitiate, a well-equipped, 64-room structure that resembles a castle, is about to enter its 21st day. The 35 or so militant Menominees inside profess that they would rather die than surrender on anything other than the terms they have set.

The area surrounding the 225-acre facility, which is owned by the Alexian Brothers' order, is patrolled by 300 National Guard troops who were activated and sent in two weeks ago when all-out violence seemed imminent between the Indians and local law officials.

For days, negotiations have started, faltered, stopped, then started again.

Michael Sturdevant, the leader whom the militants call their general, says the insurgents want the facility for a Menominee health center or educational complex; they want clear title to the property and amnesty from civil prosecution for the break-in. The Alexian Brothers stopped using the facility as a novitiate in 1968.

On Saturday afternoon, a pool of newsmen—accompanied by Col. Hugh Simonson, the Guard commander, who has sought a peaceful solution to the occupation—visited the novitiate in nearby Gresham.

Tension Eases

In a kitchen anteroom, about a dozen militants—all armed, some disguising their identities with ski masks, some of them teen-agers—discussed their action.

Initial tension eased into occasional banter with the reporters. Col. Simonson, who stressed his belief that a peaceful and "honorable conclusion" was possible, said: "I know there are dedicated people in here who will die for this cause—I know that."

Mr. Sturdevant rejected a document outlining a lease-purchase offer for the $750,000 property made to the Menominees by the Alexian order, saying that it did not embody the details of oral agreements between him and the Alexian representatives, Brother Maurice Wilson and Neil Bennett, the order's financial administrator.

Yesterday, both Brother Maurice and Mr. Bennett told newsmen that the paper was not a legal document but a token of a "gentlemen's agreement" and represented "the most honorable commitment the Alexian Brothers can give." Mr. Bennett said he talked again yesterday with Mr. Sturdevant and that the militants asked for 20 copies to study it again.

When the militants invaded the property, the Menominee Reservation Committee, the 2,500-member tribe's governing body, denounced the action as "anarchy" and called it "unethical."

Yesterday, Ada Deer, who heads the tribal government, softened that stand and said the occupation had been conducted "by frustrated Indian people with the best of motives" in a tribe that is "engulfed by racism."

The long efforts to end the seizure peaceably have intensified anti-Indian feeling among many local whites, ranging from men who have talked of posses to those who feel the National Guard is treading too delicately in its reluctance to use force.

The violation of what many consider to be the sanctity of private property galls some whites; others feel that, if the militants win some or all of their demands, they will make other, more strident ones and "there'll be no stopping them," as a white working woman put it.

...lif. Court ...otes 'Right' ...o Flee Prison

By Lacey Fosburgh

...N FRANCISCO, Jan. 20 ...).—A California court has ...that under some limited ...mstances a prisoner is right ...cape from jail.

...a 4,000-word decision, the ...rnia Court of Appeals ruled ...in some instances the threat ...omosexual rape is fearsome ...gh for a prisoner to justifi... seek to escape from jail in ... to avoid the attack.

...e ruling, which is couched ...rms of civil liberties, is the ...since a British ruling of ..., *the court said, to raise the* ...bility that reprehensible ...g conditions in prison can in ...of themselves become so in...able that the inmate has the ...man" right to leave.

...he decision, written by pre...g Justice Robert Gardner, is ...g appealed by the state at...ey general's office.

...nrad Petermann, deputy at...ey general, explained that the ...plaint that "conditions can ...ify an escape has been ...ght many times before but ...er successfully. Maybe now its ...e has come and it will be a ... defense," he said.

'Excuse the Felony'

...ustice Gardner tried to warn ...inst this interpretation. "We do ... concede that we have created ...new defense to the escape ...arge," he wrote. "We merely ...ognize as did an English court ...8 years ago that some condi...ns 'excuse the felony' of es...pe."

However, he wrote, "before ...vercamp, [the name of the ...e] becomes a household word ...prison circles and we are ex...ed to the spectacle of hordes ...prisoners leaping over the ...ls screaming 'rape,' we hasten ...dd that the defense of neces... to an escape charge is ex...ely limited in its applica...."

...he chief restriction which he ...ed on its admissibility is that ...prisoner must have sought ...nally every recourse to protect ...self from sexual attacks be...choosing to escape.

...rthermore, upon escaping, he ...t turn himself over to the au...ities as soon as possible.

...e case is based on the escape ...arsha Lovercamp and Linda ...lashe from a narcotics re...litation center in Southern ...fornia where they, as poten... addicts, were sent for com...ity treatment. Justice Gard... described the situation this ...

...hey were threatened con...ously by a group of lesbian ...tes who told them they were ...erform lesbian acts or be ...ically beaten. They com...ed to the authorities several ...s and, finally, escaped to ...themselves."

...S. Seeking Use ... Air-Base Isle ...ned by Oman

...NDON, Jan. 20 (AP).—The ...ed States is seeking "occa...l use of airfield facilities" on ...rah Island, a British-run air ... commanding the entrance of ... Persian Gulf, and Britain is ...idering the request, the For... Office said today.

...sirah, which belongs to Sul... Qaboos bin Said of Oman, ... within 400 miles of the Hor... Strait, the 25-mile entrance ...e gulf. Britain has nearly ... regular and mercenary sol... helping Sultan Qaboos con... a Communist-backed insur...on and, since 1958, has built ...phisticated air force staging, ...ge, repair and communica... base on Masirah.

...e Foreign Office declined to ...rate. But qualified infor...s reported that U.S. Air ...e traffic around the gulf ... and to the Indian Ocean ... been increasing steadily and ...ely to keep mounting.

...e United States currently is ...nding its air and naval base ...ties on the Coral island of ...o Garcia, a British posses... in the Indian Ocean.

...ltan Qaboos and his foreign ...ster, Qais al-Zawawi, were ...ved in Washington earlier ... month by President Ford and ...tary of State Henry Kis...r. There were reports at ... time that U.S. arms aid for ...n was a major topic of dis...on.

...rist Falls to Death

...L AVIV, Jan. 20 (Reuters) ...izabeth Amstad, 23, a Swiss ...ist, died in a fall from the ...ess of Massada by the Dead ... police said.



United Press International

WASHED ASHORE—Thousands of Lake Erie shad washed ashore dead at Cleveland this weekend. Officials blamed either storms or changes in lake temperature.

Reincarnation or Illusion?

U.S. Woman, in Trance, 'Recalls' Earlier Life

By Donnel Nunes

ELKTON, Va., Jan. 20 (WP).—By all accounts, Dolores Jay, the 52-year-old wife of a minister, has never learned German or come into contact with anyone who speaks it. But under hypnosis she speaks German in the voice of a little girl, calls herself Gretchen Gottlieb and tells questioners how she was murdered in a German woods a century ago.

Dr. Ian Stevenson, a professor at the University of Virginia, is studying the possibility that it is a reincarnation.

"I have always been taught to believe and I always have believed that you have only one chance in this life," Mrs. Jay said. "I don't believe in reincarnation." Her husband, who is responsible for four small United Methodist Churches in the Elkton area, said, "I still do not believe in reincarnation, but scientifically, philosophically and theologically you still have to find an explanation."

The discovery of "Gretchen Gottlieb" occurred in 1970 while the Rev. Carroll Jay was a minister in Mount Orab, Ohio. "I had gotten interested in hypnotism in 1954 or 1955," he said, and he used it largely to treat family headaches and backaches.

Publicity about cases like the famous Bridey Murphy case—in which a young Colorado woman under hypnosis supposedly manifested the personality of a 19th-century Irish woman—prompted him to consider investigating the phenomenon, he said.

Initial Results

"It started out as a lark. I wanted to disprove reincarnation," Mr. Jay said. But initial results with his wife, who is able to enter a very deep trance, and other subjects were inconclusive, he said.

"I think I was hypnotizing her for a backache or something," he recalled in the living room of their home near the center of Elkton. "She has always had trouble with her back. Anyway, when I was about finished I asked her if it still hurt. She answered something that sounded like 'nein' but I didn't think anything of it.

"I think I asked her if she felt okay, and then she answered 'Ja.' I got out my tape recorder ar i began to tape her."

Since Mr. Jay said he knew no German, he took the tape to a local high school. "They had no German teacher, but there was a lady who taught French and had some German in high school," Mr. Jay said. "She said it was definitely German."

Although no one yet knew what Mrs. Jay was saying under her trance, she appeared able to understand her husband's questions in English. Sometime in 1970 or 1971, Mr. Jay wrote a letter to the editor of a psychic magazine telling him of the occurrence, and a few months later he was contacted by Dr. Stevenson, who was told of the case by the editor.

During the next three years, Dr. Stevenson, who speaks German, and several other professors who teach German at various Virginia colleges and universities, interviewed Mrs. Jay while she was under hypnosis, Mr. Jay said.

Under the auspices of the University of Virginia, the Jays underwent and passed psychological and polygraph tests to determine whether they were lying. Signed affidavits attesting that neither of the Jays had ever learned German or come into contact with German-speaking individuals were obtained from parents and relatives.

At the same time, during extensive interrogations of Mrs. Jay, a picture of "Gretchen Gottlieb" began to emerge, according to her husband.

"Gretchen was about 16 when she died and she lived during the 1870s." Mr. Jay said. "She is illiterate. She can't read or write. Her father was burgermeister of a town called Eberswalde and she lived with her father and a cook, Frau Schilder or Schiller. It's hard to understand her pronunciation."

There are several Eberswaldes, according to German history professor Carl Anthon, of American University. The most likely candidate is located in East Germany in territory that was under Prussian control before World War I, according to Dr. Stevenson.

Mr. Jay said that Gretchen was murdered by a group of men as she waited in the forest to meet her uncle, who Gretchen said had hidden horses nearby to enable them to escape.

Searching for Gretchen

Dr. Stevenson is attempting to learn if a Gretchen Gottlieb ever existed in Eberswalde, Mr. Jay said.

The tapes of the Gretchen interview reveal only a sketchy personality; Mrs. Jay speaks in a dreamy, almost drugged, manner, sometimes repeating herself as if musing over the sound of a word or a thought. Her German is frequently ungrammatical and the phrases are truncated.

But the crisp questions of her questioners, usually Dr. Stevenson or one of the German professors who assisted him, elicit appropriate responses in German.

"She's scared to death of the Bundesrat [parliament] and she talks a lot about troubles within the church," Mr. Jay said. These details, coupled with others gleaned from the spare conversation of what appears to be a frightened child, point to a period known as the *kulturkampf* of the 1870s in Prussian-dominated Germany, Dr. Stevenson believes.

It was then that Bismarck attempted to defeat the German Catholics, who had become a political force. Some active Catholics were jailed at the time. And Gretchen tells her questioners that her father had been imprisoned apparently because of his part in the "church troubles."

"The best fit is in the last quarter of the 19th century," Dr. Stevenson said. "Just today, another person and I were listening to the tapes and we heard what was clearly a 19th-century German word, something not used today."

While no one argues the fact that Mrs. Jay does, under hypnosis, speak German, the explanations as to why she does, or how she learned the language, differ.

"It's an interesting psychological phenomenon," said New York psychologist Milton Kline, who helped write a book critical of the Bridey Murphy case. "But one has to assume a very skeptical attitude."

Mr. Kline said he believes that many such cases of apparent reincarnation involve "the subject possibly absorbing input without knowing it from the hypnotist, without even the hypnotist knowing it. It could be a wish to please the hypnotist so that the subject does what she thinks he wants."

Mrs. Jay's ability to speak German could be accounted for by the fact that "we frequently are exposed quite subliminally to a language without our knowing it. There are even indications that a fetus as old as 4 to 5 months can absorb input from the exterior of the womb," he said.

Dr. Martin Orne, a University of Pennsylvania hypnosis expert, said, "She must have been exposed to German at some point. There's no way she could have learned it in any other fashion." Evidence used to support "spiritual or reincarnation interpretations is anecdotal evidence at best."

Dr. Stevenson, who has been investigating cases of reported reincarnation for almost 20 years, disagrees. "Language is a skill," he said, commenting on Mr. Kline's analysis. "Anyone who has ever tried to learn one knows that you must practice and practice. I do not believe that you can absorb a language and then speak it with proper pronunciation without practice."

As for Dr. Orne's belief that she must have learned the language, Dr. Stevenson has admitted in a previous study of a similar case that it is impossible to account for every hour of an individual's life to eliminate that possibility. He must rely on one's recollections and honesty.

"The Jays," Dr. Stevenson said, "are thoroughly honest people."

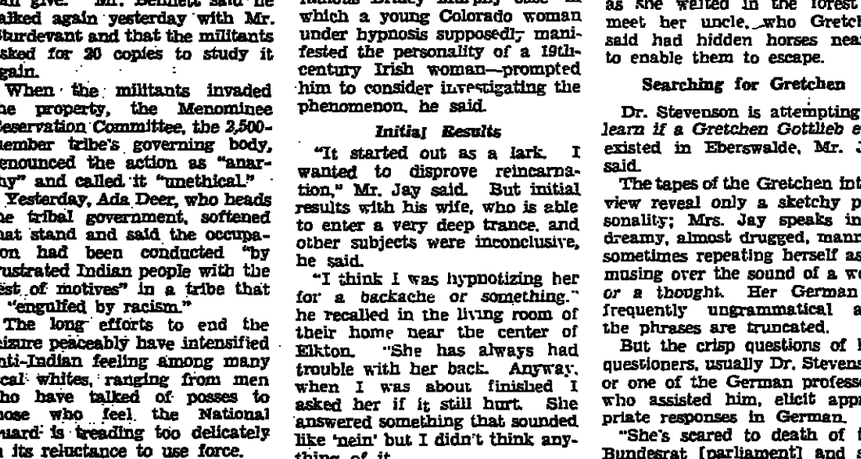
"It's like a suitcase," he said. "You try to close it and there are bits still sticking out. Not everything fits, but it is an important case."

Shots Pierce Windows Of Soviet UN Office

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP).—Rifle bullets pierced windows at the Soviet mission to the United Nations early yesterday and, later in the day, a Cuban exile organization in Miami claimed responsibility for the act.

No one was injured by the shots, which pierced two fifth-floor windows in the mission on Manhattan's Upper East Side, police said.

Meanwhile, police had arrested scores of persons taking part in a Jewish Defense League demonstration outside the mission.



Associated Press

SAILS IN THE SUNSET—A schooner is silhouetted by setting sun off Honolulu.

French Announce Unemployment At Postwar Peak

PARIS, Jan. 20 (NYT).—The government reported today that unemployment in France rose sharply last month to reach the highest level since World War II.

The statistical department of the Labor Ministry reported that there were 723,000 persons officially registered as looking for work at the end of last month. This was 34,000 more than at the end of November and 263,000 higher than the figure at the end of December, 1973.

Many union economists say that the unemployment figures are understated. The largest labor organization, the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor, says "real" unemployment is probably more than a million.

The confederation points out that the official figures do not take into account those looking for work who are not formally registered with the unemployment bureaus.

On the basis of 22,120,000 persons in the working population, unemployment at the official level represented 3.27 per cent of the work force at the end of last month.

East German Minister Resigns Over Health

BERLIN, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer, 73, resigned today for health reasons, it was announced here. He was succeeded by his deputy, Oskar Fischer, 51.

Mr. Winzer, who had been foreign minister since 1965, had been in ill health for a long time and his resignation was not unexpected. Last year he spent a long period in a hospital.

X-Ray Effect Exaggerated In U.S. Study

Reproductive Damage Too High, HEW Finds

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (WP).—For the last six years, the figures given out by the federal government on the amount of medical X-ray radiation received by the reproductive organs of Americans have been two or three times too high.

The discovery of this major error is due to be announced next month by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Even if medically necessary, X-raying of the reproductive organs or gonads—testicles and ovaries—can damage the genes that determine the traits of future generations.

It was estimated three years ago that X-raying of the gonads at what was wrongly thought to be the mid-1960s' rate would eventually mean 366 to 9,000 babies a year with genetically linked defects and diseases. Now, it turns out the range should probably be 100 to 3,200.

$3-Million Study

Still, the news of the error has been called a "shocker" and "embarrassment" to HEW's Bureau of Radiological Health and Johns Hopkins University. The bureau was the agency that directed two flawed studies costing $3 million.

"If I were to tell you that the mathematical program we prepared for the computer put the male testicles in the wrong place, you'd laugh," said Dr. John Villforth, director of the bureau. "But it happened and it was one major problem.

"To tell you the truth, we mistakenly put them too high. So the computer estimated that they got more scatter from abdominal X-rays than they really do."

Another mistake was a failure to give enough weight to the fact that a woman's ovaries are not as close together as are the testicles.

Both these misplacements were fed into mathematical models of the "average" man, woman and child used to make the final incorrect estimates.

The changed figures do not mean there is no peril in X-raying. Genetic-dose figures do not reveal anything about X-rays directed to other parts of the body and excess X-rays any place can cause cancer and leukemia.

Heroin-Traffic Rise in Europe Is Worrying Officials in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (NYT).—Heroin from Southeast Asia is entering the European illicit drug market in a new and growing traffic that has U.S. narcotics experts seriously worried.

The traffic also is reaching New York, where it may account for as much as 18 per cent of the heroin used there, according to federal officials. The officials are worried that the traffic may expand.

"The springboard is already set up to bring it in," an official said.

Narcotics agents in New York City are aware that limited quantities of the Asian heroin are available and are bringing a high price, he said. The dealers, who are Chinese, are reported to sell to whites, some of whom have been narcotics agents.

Officials here are concerned over the size of the smuggling operation in Europe; the smugglers' strategy, which makes them hard to stop and, above all, the possibility that the drug use might spread more widely to U.S. personnel in Europe and to the United States itself. They say there already is evidence of some use by Americans in Europe.

Seizures Increase

"More Asian heroin has been seized in Europe since Jan. 1 than in the entire years 1972 and 1973 combined," said John Bartels jr., the administrator of the Justice Department's Drug Enforcement Administration.

Agency figures show that more than 107 pounds of Asian heroin has been seized by European law-enforcement officers thus far this year. Its total black-market value is estimated at $2.5 million to $5 million. In 1972, 22 pounds were seized in Europe: in 1973, 58.8 pounds, and last year, 181 pounds.

Part of the smuggling strategy that is hard to combat involves many smugglers, each carrying a small amount of the drug.

Early this month, 18 heroin smugglers were caught on a commercial jet flight originating at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, destined for Amsterdam, American officials said. Some were arrested by Austrian law-enforcement officers when the plane landed in Vienna, the rest by Belgian officials in Brussels.

Smugglers' Thinking

"They know that no country is geared up to search 250 persons on one flight," an expert said here, in explaining the reasoning behind the smugglers' strategy.

The smugglers, according to experts at the Drug Enforcement Administration, are Chinese from Hong Kong, Taiwan, Malaysia and other parts of Asia. Mainland China does not appear to be involved.

The opium comes from the so-called "golden triangle"—a region near the juncture of Burma, Laos and northern Thailand. Much of the raw material is processed in Hong Kong.

Two Senators Seeking to Block Ford Oil Tariff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., teamed today in a legislative attempt to block President Ford from imposing a tariff on imported oil Feb. 1.

Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., the incoming chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said he would prefer to impose gasoline rationing rather than the higher taxes and tariffs that Mr. Ford's energy advisers say would drive up the prices of gasoline 10 cents or more a gallon.

Sen. Kennedy and Sen. Jackson announced that they would introduce a resolution to block Mr. Ford for 90 days from imposing a tariff of $1 a barrel on imported oil as planned Feb. 1. They said the delay would give Congress time "to develop fair and equitable alternatives to the President's proposals."

Sen. Jackson said there was "overwhelming" support for it and enough votes to override a veto.

Mr. Ford intends to raise the tariff to $2 March 1 and to $3 April 1 unless Congress by then has passed a bill imposing a $2-a-barrel tax on domestic and imported oil.

Colson's Law License Is Revoked in Virginia

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 20 (AP).—The Virginia Supreme Court today revoked the law license of former presidential adviser Charles Colson.

The court acted on a petition brought by the Virginia Bar Association after Colson was sentenced to prison for admitting that he violated Daniel Ellsberg's rights. Colson said he directed a smear campaign ordered by former President Richard Nixon after Mr. Ellsberg allegedly leaked the Pentagon papers to the press.

Salyut-4 in 400th Orbit

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (UPI).—The Soviet space station Salyut-4 completed its 400th revolution of the earth today, Tass said. Two cosmonauts have been aboard the craft for 130 revolutions.

Eisenhower's Son Rejects View Of Nixon as Innocent Press Victim

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20 (AP).—Richard Nixon was not "an innocent man *hounded out of office by a vitriolic press*," said John Eisenhower, son of the late President Dwight Eisenhower.

"He admitted his own complicity—at least I feel he did—in accepting the pardon and in his resignation statement," Mr. Eisenhower, 52, said in an article in the Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin.

"Of course, it was a little self-serving, saying what he'd done was just to be too kind and lenient and so on. But, for me, that was sufficient," Mr. Eisenhower said.

"I do feel that if he had been popular with the media and with the intellectual community he would have been treated with more charity. But I don't subscribe to all those clichés of the last-ditch party line about his innocence and persecution.

"The basic thing was when he got on television and admitted he told a falsehood as president—looking right into the cameras with that earnest face, the presidential shield behind him and everything. That was it," the retired Army officer said.

"There's no doubt that very bad mistakes were made in the White House. I'm quite sure it wouldn't have happened in my dad's time. The mistake Nixon made was to let these people run their own show—and they weren't equipped for it," he added.

Mr. Eisenhower, whose son, David, is married to Mr. Nixon's daughter Julie, said, however, that he agrees with the resignation and with the pardon issued by President Ford.

Right-Hand, Left-Hand Use Seems Learned, Not Inherited

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (NYT).—Experiments with mice have led a geneticist to conclude that right-handedness or left-handedness—or pawedness—is not inherited but is instead determined by environmental influences. Although the conclusion applies chiefly to mice, the scientist said he strongly suspected the same was true of human beings.

If the researcher's opinion is correct, it would mean that most people are right-handed not because of an inherited tendency but because the world is largely set up to favor righthanders and because most children grow up emulating their parents, 90 per cent of whom are right-handed.

Although, like human children, mice are born without apparent hand, or paw, preference, mice normally develop a handedness that can be discerned by watching the animal, especially when it is feeding. As with human beings, it has generally been assumed that the preference arose as inherited traits began to express themselves during development of the nervous system.

Genetics Research Center

Now, however, Dr. Robert Collins of the Jackson Laboratory, a private medical genetics research center in Bar Harbor, Maine, believes his experiments support a different conclusion. His report appears in the Jan. 17 issue of Science magazine.

The findings were based on observations of hundreds of genetically identical mice bred to uniformity for medical research. Despite their identical inheritances, half the mice were found to be right-handed and half left-handed.

By using younger mice that had not yet developed paw preference, Dr. Collins found he could determine the outcome in the vast majority of cases by altering the architecture of their cages.

The cages were constructed so that food could be obtained only by reaching into an opening in a cage wall. In one cage, the opening was in a corner next to the right-hand wall so that it would be inconvenient to reach with the left paw.

Of the mice put into this cage, 90 per cent became right-handers.

Change in Opening

When the experiment was repeated with the food opening against the opposite wall, 90 per cent became left-handers. With the opening mounted in the middle of a wall, so that it was not inconvenient to reach in with either paw, half the mice became left-handed and half right-handed.

"I have to conclude that genes play very little role in handedness, certainly in mice and, I suspect, in human beings," Dr. Collins said in a telephone interview.

Dr. Collins, who specializes in psychology and genetics, said he knew of no reason to believe that handedness should be determined differently in mice and men.

In every experiment designed to introduce an environmental bias for handedness in one direction or the other, a consistent 10 per cent of the mice developed a preference in the unfavored direction. About the same proportion of human beings are left-handed.

Dr. Collins said he was unable to account for this phenomenon.

The researcher, who has been investigating the origins of handedness for 10 years, said he suspects that children learn a hand preference because they emulate their parents. He said he has an experiment in progress to see whether baby mice follow their parents in paw preference. Preliminary results, Dr. Collins said suggests that they do.

U.S. High Court To Rule on Issue Of Topless Dance

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (IHT).—The Supreme Court agreed today to rule on the power of local communities to ban what they consider to be lewd dancing in public places.

The Town Board of North Hempstead, N.Y., raised the issue in an appeal after the Second U.S. Court of Appeals struck down a local law banning nude dancing.

The law forbade display of women's breasts or of the "lower part" of a man's or woman's torso. The law was challenged in federal court by three bars in North Hempstead that had been offering topless dancing.

The appeals court, in its decision June 25, said that the law was too loosely written, and thus might be applied unconstitutionally to forbid protected forms of "expression."

The appeals court opinion stated: "While the entertainment afforded by a nude ballet at Lincoln Center to those who can pay the price may differ vastly in content or in quality, it may not differ in substance from the dance viewed by the person who ... wants some 'entertainment' with his beer or shot of rye."

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The CIA and the Image

When an act of the British government (in allowing Turkish Cypriots to leave a British base on Cyprus) is protested by acts of arson and violence against an American embassy, with such slogans as "NATO, CIA, Traitors!" it is plain enough that the CIA is doing nothing constructive for the American image abroad. And this is confirmed when a new American ambassador to Portugal is greeted with the question in open press conference, whether his embassy is in the hands of the CIA. But then the equally important issue is raised as to just how and by whom that image is being created, and what, if anything, the United States can or should do about it.

The American people and their Congress are mightily concerned about the CIA. The President has appointed a commission of distinguished citizens to look into CIA activities in the United States. The House has scheduled parallel hearings on the same subject and the Senate, which has special responsibilities with respect to intelligence agencies acting abroad, will probably make its own—possibly broader—study. Meanwhile, the CIA has replaced Watergate as a goldfield for the prospectors of the investigative press.

The reasons for the American anxiety are obvious enough. Big Brother, in his secret police manifestations, is the personification of that authoritarianism against which the United States fought in World War II and in the cold war. To find him peering over the shoulder of Americans and taking down their conversations like some malignant Prof. Higgins listening in on an innocent Miss Doolittle would be to lose both wars in retrospect, by default.

Moreover, the possibility of an agency taking on a life of its own in foreign affairs, evolving its private policy and deflecting that of the country it is supposed to represent by its direction or its tactics is not only repugnant, but extremely dangerous.

Nevertheless, this is not a world of lambs in which the CIA represents the only wolf. Secret violence is not only an attribute of the status quo but of small revolutionary groups and large revolutionary nations. The CIA is often only a convenient label applied to policies which the United States pursues openly, a label which, ironically enough, derives much of its plausibility from the efforts of Americans to control the agency it created, as well as from the dead silence which shrouds the origins and the work of competing agencies.

The investigation of the CIA must proceed in all its various forms. If possible, more effective methods of democratic supervision must be established, and respectable norms of action fixed. But in viewing the agency there must be a distinction between the microscopes supplied by American experience, traditions and law, and the distorting mirrors supplied by those who can do the same things as the CIA—and worse—with impunity.



'Hold It! First, the Tax Rebate—Then the Oil Boost—and the Gas Bill—Then the Amount Dad Won't Get in Social Security—Then—'

The Solidarity Fund

The agreement by the industrial nations on the chief elements of the $25-billion mutual aid fund to defray each other's oil-payments deficits confirms oil-consumer solidarity vis-a-vis the oil cartel. It does even more than that.

The nations that consume four-fifths of the world's oil and still hold the bulk of the world's monetary reserves have agreed, in effect, to take a long step toward pooling those reserves in a kind of world central bank for external payments purposes. Through a majority voting system, sovereignty in these financial matters will be shared in a new international institution that will be set up alongside—and in close cooperation with—the new supranational 16-nation International Energy Agency in Paris.

* * *

The breadth of vision in this extraordinary project is exceeded only by the speed with which the main member nations have committed themselves to achieving it. The proposal is to be fleshed out by high-level negotiators who are to meeet this week with a commitment to complete their work by the end of February, a bare year after the Washington Energy Conference

The separate $6-billion "oil facility" for 1975 at the International Monetary Fund, which the Common Market countries insisted be established as well, will take care of the needs of the oil-importing developing countries with subsidized interest rates for the poorest, about 30 in number. This fund is to be borrowed at market rates directly from the oil-producing nations, which will get a riskless investment, guaranteed by the IMF.

But the $25-billion "solidarity fund" should force the oil cartel to share the economic risks of the rest of the world. Instead of traveling the OPEC circuit, begging cup in hand, the industrial nations are to permit the oil-producing nations to invest their surplus earnings—an estimated $30 billion last year, $70 billion this year and a cumulative total of more than $300 billion by 1980—wherever they please, more or less. Most of these investments are expected to continue to flow into private banks, businesses and government bonds in the stronger industrial nations.

Through the new solidarity fund, these advanced nations as a group will arrange to borrow the oil surpluses in their own capital markets and re-lend them to the weaker industrial nations, a process known as "secondary recycling." The loans will be linked to commitments to conserve energy, to seek new energy sources and to cooperate with the other oil-consuming nations in the projected dialogue with the oil cartel.

The scheme is intended to deprive the OPEC nations of a "money weapon" that could be as potent as the "oil weapon." It amounts to setting up a single bank in the industrial world—the only area in which the oil producers can realistically invest their money profitably—for recycling petrodollars. Wherever the oil producers move their investments, they would wind up in that same bank—eliminating the danger of large-scale movement of funds for political or economic warfare purposes.

* * *

The solidarity fund should put the industrial nations, rather than OPEC, in political control of the oil-money surpluses without depriving the oil-producing countries of the economic benefits. France has agreed to participate in the scheme, assuring a close cooperation with the oil-consumers bloc. None of the industrial countries should now be inhibited by payments-imbalance fears from stimulating their depressed economies, nor will there be reason for beggar-thy-neighbor trade restrictions, if the new fund works as planned.

Unless some unexpected obstacle arises, the solidarity fund—which is to be set up on a two-year renewable basis with a second $25 billion likely to be needed for the second year—should lift the danger that oil-payments deficits and trade restrictions would trigger a world depression. For the first time since the oil embargo and the fivefold increase in oil prices, there now is a growing chance that the balance of politico-economic power between the oil cartel and the consuming nations can be effectively redressed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

What Is a Man Profited?

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—A few months after the Vietnam peace agreement was signed in January, 1973, a friend of Henry Kissinger's said how wrong he thought it was that American planes were still bombing Cambodia. Don't worry, Kissinger told him: In 90 days there will be a settlement in Cambodia, and you will understand how right our policy has been.

Such confident claims on Indochina have been a regular thing with Kissinger. When he went to Washington in 1969, he told friends to moderate their criticism because the war would be over in months. A year or two later, when a newspaper critic said his policy would mean endless war in Vietnam, he complained to the paper that he was misunderstood.

Anyone with eyes to see must perceive by now that Kissinger's policy produces, indeed requires, war without end in Vietnam and Cambodia. That is because he insists on the maintenance of governments that can never stand by themselves—that can only be kept going by perpetual war fed by American aid.

The Futility

The war cannot end unless and until the United States stops trying to impose its political solution and lets the indigenous forces arrive at theirs. Kissinger would rather have war than an indigenous settlement because the latter would show the futility, the cynical brutality, of what he has been doing all these years in Indochina.

Americans have of course been expressing false confidence about Indochina for years: light at the end of the tunnel and all that. But some of the earlier leaders were doubtless deceiving themselves. Kissinger is too clever for that, and he knows what happened before.

The interesting question is not why Henry Kissinger says what he does about Indochina but why anyone goes on believing him. It is now 10 years since Americans went into combat in Vietnam, five since they invaded Cambodia. Can Kissinger really persuade still another Congress, a heavily Democratic one, that more American weapons and more war will bring peace to Indochina?

Unfortunately, the possibility cannot be excluded. Members of Congress, like journalists, are subject to the particular contamination of Washington: the need to be "respectable," to be on the inside. Kissinger is a genius at playing with Washington egos, at implying that if his listeners knew what he did. . . .

Nor is Kissinger past invoking some new drama to move Congress: a latter-day Tonkin Gulf incident. With American planes flying reconnaissance missions over Vietnam again, it is not hard to imagine one being brought down—and Kissinger gravely calling for a U.S. response. To forestall that possibility Congress should now make clear that reconnaissance flights come within the legal prohibition on any American combat role in, over or adjacent to Indochina.

The new Congress will be critically tested by its ability to see through the old fictions on Indochina. The first of those is the claim that one more massive dose of American aid will enable our client governments to stand on their own. Aid has totaled $6 billion since the 1973 truce alone; does anyone think self-reliance is at hand, any more than peace?

Then there is the argument that Communist regimes in Saigon and Phnom Penh would be harsh. We do not make wars against totalitarianism elsewhere—in Moscow, say, or Santiago. Is it possible that Americans would have chosen to "save" the Indochinese from Communism if we had known originally that the price would be unending death and destruction? Do we yet understand what the human beings there suffer?

An American in Cambodia wrote me recently of his difficulty in living with the horror that American intervention has brought to that once-beautiful country. American officials, he wrote, always say it would be "immoral" to wind down military aid—when in truth "the only morality is to end the war." He continued:

"It occurs to me sometimes at night, with the images of the day keeping me awake—the maimed bodies in the overflowing hospitals, the beggars, the military funerals—that Henry Kissinger has never met a real Cambodian. He has flown into Phnom Penh a few times to stay a few hours for talks at the presidential palace with Lon Nol and his corrupt claque. He has never gone down a road or visited a hospital.

"In these moments I ask myself whether Kissinger would be able to make policy the same way if he actually allowed himself to see what was happening in Cambodia. But perhaps this is simply a private romantic delusion."

Yes, it is a delusion. Henry Kissinger could see any number of maimed human beings without re-examining his premises—or losing a minute's sleep. It is quite clear that he would rather have Cambodia a salt plain than let the war end on terms that would expose to all the monstrous futility of his policy.

But in history, responsibility rests not only on individuals but on societies. Are we prepared to continue sharing with Kissinger the responsibility for Orwellian war in Cambodia and Vietnam? Congress will decide.

The CIA Boomerang

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The inquiry into the Central Intelligence Agency has boomeranged on those who promoted the fuss in the first place. It emerges that the agency is not a secret powerhouse which poses a threat to fundamental American liberties. On the contrary, the CIA is now being shown to lack the clout, over its own personnel and with other agencies, required for its basic mission.

The charges leveled against the agency last month centered around two main themes. First there was the assertion that the CIA had committed illegal actions by spying on Americans in the United States in violation of its charter. In support of that charge, reference was made to break-ins, surveillances, and the maintenance of files on American citizens.

Secondly, it was claimed that the illegalities were "massive." To sustain that imputation, it was repeatedly asserted that the agency file on Americans included nearly 10,000 names.

Both these charges were addressed last week in public testimony by the director of the CIA, William Colby, to a subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee. Mr. Colby said that except in a tiny number of cases, which he enumerated, the surveillances and break-ins had to do with CIA investigations of its own personnel.

Most of the 10,000 names in the file were picked up in pursuit of activities by Americans abroad—some of them in the anti-Vietnam war movement—who then returned to the United States. Given the size of the agency's operation, and of this country, the 10,000-name file is not inconsistent with Mr. Colby's claim that "The agency did not conduct a massive, illegal domestic intelligence operation."

To be sure, testimony by Mr. Colby is subject to doubt. He has an interest in clearing his agency and, since he has been involved for many years, his own name.

But Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger, who briefly preceded Mr. Colby as director of the agency, has no axe to grind. He had no previous experience at the CIA. He himself uncovered most of the dubious practices and put an end to them. If anything, his interest would dictate exaggerating the wrongdoing he discovered and stopped.

But his testimony to the presidential commission set up after the charges were made seems to bear out the Colby story. After testifying, Mr. Schlesinger told a press conference that while the CIA activities in question were "to be regretted" and "inappropriate" they were not "in such number or so surprising as to be a source of national turmoil."

Even as it developed that the charges were exaggerated, real weaknesses in the CIA emerged. It is clear for one thing that former agency employees are now blabbing in a big way. Since the agency has no control over former employees, there is a genuine danger that much of the CIA's appropriately secret operation will come unraveled.

The more so as grudges nursed over the years are now being indulged in a way that recalls the witch hunts of the McCarthy period. It seems, for example, that at least one CIA operative, James Angleton, was fired for actions which had nothing to do with the charges.

Finally, it appears that the CIA got into some domestic activities because of poor relations with the FBI. In other words, at a time when the country was concerned about the Communist threat to national security, two agencies with connected responsibilities important to that security were not even talking to each other.

New Guidelines

The correction of these weaknesses—weaknesses which seem to me far more serious than the original charges—can only be achieved by a new set of guidelines for the CIA. None of the groups now looking into the agency can give good guidance on such matters. The regular committees of Congress—which have, or have claimed, oversight responsibilities—are interested parties with very limited competence. They are not to be trusted on such business.

Neither is the presidential commission headed by Vice-President Rockefeller. Its mandate is too narrow, its bias is too far to the right, and it lacks, both in membership and in staff, expertise on intelligence matters.

But there is one group which could appropriately set new guidelines for the agency. That is the select committee of the Senate, proposed by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and the liberal Republican Charles Mathias of Maryland. It can be given the appropriate mandate and be so composed that it will be broadly competent and sensitive to both individual liberty and national security.

Peter Lennon From London:

An open, drafty tube might have exposed this island to a number of aromas and attitudes which the British feel better without.

LONDON.—Having burrowed 150 feet below the surface of the sea at Shakespeare Cliff, Dover, and pointed their £500,000 ($1.15 million) boring machine due east, the British once again got cold feet at the idea of creating a physical link with France, and canceled their channel tunnel project.

Yesterday was the 36th time in 172 years that the matter came before the British Parliament. In this long flirtation with the idea of a permanent link with France, it is always the French who have been jilted.

Despite the plausible economic reasons for abandoning the tunnel, and the covert political ones, one cannot help feeling that another motivation is the fundamental affront such a mechanical umbilical chord would be to the deep-rooted British insularity. The choppy channel has always somehow helped protect the British from excessive foreign influence.

1858 Sentiment

I am sure that today many Britons would subscribe to the sentiments uttered by Lord Palmerston in 1858 when he was prime minister: "What! You pretend to ask us to contribute to a work the object of which is to shorten a distance we find already too short?"

An open, drafty tube might have exposed this island community directly to a number of aromas and attitudes which the British feel better without.

The more concrete reasons for abandoning the project are convincing enough. It would have been an intolerable inflationary burden. The scrapping of the £375-million high-speed rail link to London some time ago made the project less attractive. The example of Concorde, whose greatest speed record has been in its spiraling costs, gave a warning of just how far wrong "estimated costs" could be. Already we saw the 1973 "final estimate" of £366 million for the channel tunnel jump to a "final maximum estimate" of £946 million.

There was also the hostility of the people of southeast England who feared the concentration of traffic in this small corner would have an effect on their environment. And there was the view of the Times that the project stood or fell on its merits as a tourist project. While the project could benefit the depressed French industrial region around the Pas de Calais there was little obvious advantage to the side. It was just too much some felt, to put into a major tourist facility.

The concern now is th decision should not be a an anti-French move. "W allay suspicions that it result of maneuverings Little Englanders," the Telegraph said.

End of Affair?

But the British have be ing with this ambivalent a to link up with France long that one cannot beli this is the end of the aff

The tunnel idea was fi gested during Napoleonic just about the moment wi visionary Englishmen dis a monkey on the east co hung, him convinced by l bering that he was a Frer Even then the countr capable of accommodatin extremes of ignorance a lightenment.

The first approach wa in 1802 by a Frenchman, Mathieu, who proposed a ventilated by chimneys, artificial island midway channel so that coach could be brought up and c

In 1855 another Frer Thomas de Gamond, tried vince the British of his tion to the project by w himself down with flin jumping out of a rowir into the channel to insp bed. The British no do missed this as exhibiting of restraint and decorum ularly since he had a n of olive oil to allow him to out air but not take in This behavior was inu foreign.

There were schemes f metically sealed trains wh on rails on the sea bed an in case of disaster be s and floating on the surface they would churn abou steamer in distress until rived. There were sche double tunnels and pipe

It was not until 18 English engineers began seriously on the subject. Low produced the first solution to the problem the system of boring tu coal mines.

Shafts Sunk

The first truly serious Channel tunnel venture under way. In cooperat the South Eastern Railway were sunk at Shakespea and at St. Margaret's Kent.

But at this point one strongest objections to th surfaced again. It was a risk, the Ministry of claimed. Nothing would p them that the slippery would not be able to sli small army somehow und and before you knew it would have fallen to the

The French displayed mirable tolerance for this paranoia. They even off build an additional expos duct at their end so tha British caught them att anything they could sh exposed French entry a up the tunnel.

Freeze It

Another scheme was frozen tunnel which if partner became obstreper other could turn off the re tion and the tunnel wou away.

When modern technolo vided more subtle ways of at your enemy than slippin a tunnel, the security o to the tunnel was allo lapse.

But there has always b intellectual objection. book "Eurotunnel." Peter ing describes the strong ob to the tunnel from th laureate, Alfred Tennyso Robert Browning, who re an "emphatic protest"; bu Wells, not surprisingly Conan Doyle were firm porters.

If there is one thing would favor a revival of th nel project, it is the nc hardship connected with short crossing—seasickness

International Opinion

French View of Tunnel

Great Britain is an island and it intends to stay that way. This is the clearest significance of London's decision to stop construction of the tunnel under the channel.

In his remarks to Le Monde last Saturday, French Foreign Minister [Jean] Sauvagnargues wished that Britain "would measure the consequences it would suffer by pulling out of the European Community." Is not the example set by other countries on the Continent, to continue the process of opening their frontiers, even more than enough proof to persuade the British that the solution to their difficulties does not lie in isolationism, a state of affairs they so often criticize among other countries, France in particular?

Nothing is ever definite in politics, and that which has been done is never entirely lost. The plans will stay in their cartons and the openings of the tunnel will not be refilled in the meantime. The day will come when this project, which by its very nature and geography is inevitable, will be taken up once again.

But when?

—From Le Monde (Paris).

—*Letter*—

Expedition Recalled

The article (IHT Dec. 5) on the Zaire River expedition recently came to my attention.

Some years ago John Goddard, a well-known young explorer and lecturer (and member of the Explorers' Club) traveled the full length of the Congo River, from its origin to its mouth. He started the exploration with a companion, who unfortunately lost his life in one of the river's rapids sections, so John completed the trip alone.

It's true that, as with the present expedition, John's navigation of this river could not be complete, as one must portage around certain of the portions of the Congo with rapids and falls. However, John did a tremendous job when it is considered that he did most of it single-handed. This trip has been one of many that Dr. Goddard has documented with film and on which he lectures to interested groups.

J.A. LONG.

Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 21, 1900

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—There is still another use for automobiles, and as ever, speed is the determining factor. The Hygienic Ice Co. of New Haven, which was formed yesterday with a capital of $500,000, will deliver its ice in automobiles. The manager said: "Automobiles will make for safer and quicker transportation, which means better service for the customer."

Fifty Years Ago

January 21, 1925

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Birth control would do more to prevent wars than the League of Nations, according to Prof. Warren Thompson of Miami University. In an address today before the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, he said that the abolition of war will only come about when populations are checked by national or even international birth control.

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Thomas Hart Benton's "City Scenes," painted in 1930.

Pushkin Amber Panels Top List

Russia Still Hunts Art Stolen During War

LENINGRAD, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Thirty years after World War II, Soviet agents are still *hunting for Russian* art treasures *taken off* to Western European hiding places or private collections.

Art officials in this city have almost abandoned hope of regaining some of the works of art which disappeared in 1944 when the German Army was pushed back and the siege of Leningrad was finally broken.

But the hunt for the lost amber of Pushkin, one of the great art thefts of the century, still goes on—although with diminished hope.

Amber panels were stripped from the walls of the Catherine Palace at Pushkin, 15 miles outside Leningrad, before German demolition squads blew off the palace roof, as the great retreat to Berlin began in 1944.

Soviet officials say they know with certainty priceless treasures of the 18th century were removed and stored in Kaliningrad, formerly the East Prussian town of Koenigsberg, in the retreat from Moscow.

Trail Now Cold

After that, the trail grows cold. Soviet officials here say they still believe the missing amber treasure is somewhere in Kaliningrad, which has been Soviet territory for more than 30 years. But so far there is no trace of it either *broken up or in its original* panels.

The amber was presented to Peter the Great of Russia in 1716 by King Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia. The aim was to promote détente and cement Prussian-Russian friendship by expensive gifts. Peter, in exchange, sent 55 of his tallest footguards to the Prussian king as a bodyguard.

The amber was placed in the Catherine Palace at what was then known as the Czar's Village (Tsarskoe Selo), but has since been renamed Pushkin, after the poet and writer. The Italian architect and designer Rastrelli set it off with crystal, bronze, agate and jasper mosaics.

Tsarskoe Selo used to be the summer residence of the czars.

The amber itself was carefully chosen in large lumps and underwent a special process of being placed in a solution of boiling water and some secret fluid, which gave it a dark-honey glow and made it opaque. It was then carved into panels and roundels which coated all four walls of a reception chamber in the palace.

Chess Pieces Recovered

Other objects of amber, such as an early backgammon set and chess men were rescued and stand today as sole relics of the former glories of the room.

The Amber panels are price-

U.K. Minority Groups Discuss, Disagree on Needs and Aims

LONDON, Jan. 20 (NYT).—A meeting of representatives of Britain's minority groups ended yesterday on a note of gloom about their own divisions and their inability to improve race relations.

More than 100 representatives of Asian and black organizations met to discuss their common problems but the conference underscored their difficulties in forming a cohesive and effective force to fight discrimination in British society. The Asians and blacks shared complaints about prejudice in housing, jobs and education but their cultural and ethnic diversity left them far apart.

The weekend conference was the first to bring representatives of Britain's population of "colored," about 1.6 million, together for talks. It was sponsored by the Gulbenkian Foundation, which gives grants to charities, the arts, education and science and has a social welfare program that focuses on community work and race relations.

"We could not have had a meeting like this just a few years ago," a British official said. "But many of the colored now feel it is time to try to work together."

Anti-Bias Laws

Despite anti-discrimination laws, including the 10-year-old Race Relations Act, the Asians and blacks argued that more was needed. Many speakers called on the British government to make existing laws more effective and to improve job opportunities, housing and education for the immigrants and their children.

The "colored" in Britain are divided about equally between those of African stock from the former British colonies in the Caribbean and Asians from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and former British East Africa. While the delegates worked together in developing various reports, it was clear yesterday that the priorities of the Asians and blacks did not always coincide.

For example, several black speakers called for action to end what they said was police brutality against their young. Asians do not find this a problem, because their children are involved less in street crime.

Militant Blacks

Moreover, the blacks were clearly the more militant, with several wondering why they were at the conference at all. A leftist group of West Indians asserted that the Gulbenkian Foundation was merely trying to buy off the black middle class before the collapse of world capitalism.

John Powell, chairman of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, was heckled because, as a black put it, "We thought his speech was patronizing and irrelevant."

In his speech, Mr. Powell explained some of the history of race relations in the United States and suggested that the American Negro faced greater hurdles than British minorities in the fight for equality. But many delegates appeared unimpressed.

Much of the rhetoric at the conference suggested a change in the mood of the blacks and Asians. When many of them first came to Britain as new immigrants, they were thankful for the opportunity and generally happy to take what they could get.

Now, with a new generation *coming along, there is increased* restiveness, a growing sense that British society is relegating them to the bottom of the heap. Some experts in the race field have warned that blacks and Asians will grow increasingly militant.

Strike Causes Big Cut In Power at Sydney

SYDNEY, Jan. 20 (AP).—Electricity shortages caused by 65 striking power-station repairmen put an estimated 80,000 employees out of work today in Australia's most populous state.

The workers were in industrial areas north and south of Sydney, which lost power today for 24 hours. Officials, who rationed the state's remaining power, hoped to restore service in those areas tomorrow but they will be forced to shut off electricity to the Sydney industrial region.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA

MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(MINISTERE DU DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL)
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(SERVICE DE L'AMENAGEMENT RURAL)

NOTIFICATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CALL FOR TENDERS FOR THE HYDROAGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BOGHE PILOT AREA

(Jointly financed by African Development Fund and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania) open to any company of a member country of the Fund or of a country having contributed to the Fund:

Lot No. 1: Pumping station (discharge: 2.4 m3/s).
Lot No. 2: Hydraulic infrastructure.
Lot No. 3: Development of the plots (1,000 ha.).

The tender documents can be obtained from the "Service de l'Aménagement Rural, B.P. 178 Ministère du Développement Rural, Nouakchott". The documents may also be consulted at the Mauritanian Embassies and Consulates in the countries concerned and at the Head Office of the Consulting Engineer, Sogreah, 47 Avenue Marie-Reynoard, B.P. 172, Centre de Tri 38042, Grenoble (France).

Tenders must be handed in to the "Service de l'Aménagement Rural" not later than 12:30 on 7 April 1975.

London Attacks On Hotels Seen Directed at Jews

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Shooting attacks on two London hotels led to fears today that an anti-Jewish guerrilla group could be operating in Britain.

Bullets were sprayed from passing cars last night at the Carlton Tower and Portman hotels, where members of London's Jewish community were holding private functions.

Seven persons, including six women, were injured, but only one, a man, was hit by a bullet. The others were cut by shattered glass. None was seriously hurt.

Scotland Yard, already on the alert for attacks by Irish Republican Army guerrillas, said today that an anti-Jewish attack could not be ruled out.

"The common factor between the two hotels was that both had Jewish functions last night and an anti-Jewish element has to be considered," a spokesman said.

But a spokesman here for the Palestine Liberation Organization denied responsibility for the shootings. "It certainly wasn't us. As always, we condemn all *acts of terrorism*," he said.

The Carlton Tower will replace the window, along the front of the hotel, with a bullet-proof glass at a cost of £12,000 ($28,000).

Japan and Russia To Pursue Talks On Peace Treaty

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Japan and the Soviet Union have agreed to continue talks on the conclusion of a treaty formally ending their World War II hostilities, according to a joint announcement issued after Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa returned here from Moscow Saturday.

But the announcement, made public simultaneously in Tokyo and Moscow, did not mention the issue of the northern Pacific islands, a question that is important to the Japanese and a major obstacle to a treaty agreement.

Mr. Miyazawa and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko had three rounds of talks, which lasted a total of eight hours, during the Japanese official's two-day visit.

He told an airport press conference that Japan would continue to press for the return of four Soviet-occupied islands, off the northernmost Japanese main island of Hokkaido, as part of the peace treaty.

Obituaries

Thomas Hart Benton, 85, Painter, Muralist

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 20 (AP).—Thomas Hart Benton, 85, whose paintings bore a rugged flavor about America that won him world renown, died here last night.

A friend of the family quoted the artist's widow, Rita, as saying that yesterday afternoon he had completed a mural depicting the origins of country music.

Homespun American Scenes

NEW YORK (NYT).—Boldly colored, stylized, direct, reflecting homespun American scenes, the paintings and murals of Thomas Hart Benton were, like the man, to be savored rather than criticized.

He painted farmers scything hay, Jesse James executing a holdup, gaunt Ozark hillbillies and their mournful sweethearts, Negro sharecroppers picking cotton, soldiers in honkytonks, riverboats on the Mississippi, roaring steam trains, Cartier discovering the St. Lawrence, coal miners hunched from years in the pits, folks at home.

There was little subtility in these works, and that was the essence of their appeal. Nor was there much guile to their creator, a cocksure, crusty, craggy, tobacco-chewing, whisky-drinking, profane, pugnacious product of the Midwest. He was Harry S Truman's favorite painter, as he was that of thousands of others who so voted him in art show polls. They liked him because he told off the aesthetes, museum curators, art dealers and abstractionists and because he painted in their idiom.

'To Hell With It'

"It is absurd to stick a Cézanne watercolor in the face of an average, intelligent American citizen and expect him to find much in it," Mr. Benton said. "The same goes for a Braque or a Kandinsky pattern. Most Americans on seeing them will say: 'If that's art, to hell with it.'"

Mr. Benton spent his formative years in Neosho, Mo., an Ozark town of 7,500 persons. It was a place with a courthouse square, a swimming hole, church suppers, an occasional band concert and farmers in overalls. Mr. Benton's father was Maecenus Eason Benton, a congressman and an awesome spellbinder known as "The Little Giant of the Ozarks." His great-uncle, for whom he was named, was Thomas Hart Benton, Missouri's first senator and a frontier legend of the Andrew Jackson era.

First Artist Job

He quit high school when he was 17 and by luck got his first artist job that summer on the Joplin American. (He had been drawing since childhood but it was a craft that his father strongly disdained.)

For $12 a week, the youth sketched a prominent Joplin resident every day. Most of the proceeds went over the bar. His *family put a halt to that by* packing him off to Western Military Academy in Alton, Ill. The institution bored him, and he broke away to Chicago in 1907 to study at the Art Institute for a year.

"From the moment I first stuck my brush in a fat gob of color, I gave up the idea of newspaper cartooning," he said. "I made up my mind I was going to be a painter."

'Imaginary Affair'

When he was 19, he set out for Paris. "It did not take me very long after I arrived," he recalled, "to realize that my gifts were of an extremely limited nature and that my 'genius' was purely an imaginary affair."

Nonetheless, Mr. Benton remained there for three years. "The story of my life in Paris is the story of all who went there before the Great War—a lady friend to look after you and run you, a studio, some work and a lot of talk," he said.

World War I and service at the naval base at Norfolk, Va., was a turning point in the artist's evolution. Making drawings of the base for the architects, his interests became "in a flash" of an objective nature. "The mechanical contrivances of building, the new airplanes, the blimps, the dredges, the ships of the base, because they were interesting in themselves, tore me away from all my grooved habits, from my play with colored cubes and attenuations, from my aesthetic drivelings and self-conceits," he said.

'Boys From Hinterlands'

At the same time Mr. Benton discovered his potential audience, "boys from the hinterlands of the Carolinas, from the Tennessee country, from all lovers of the South"—people who "had never been subjected to any aesthetic virus." Back in New York after the war, the painter was ready to venture into Americana—a basic theme that he clung to for the remainder of his life.

Mr. Benton, with John Steuart Curry and Grant Wood, were the chief exponents of American regionalism. All three were natives of the Midwest and their most famous pictures reflect life in that general area. "American Gothic" is among the most renowned of Mr. Wood's paintings.



AP.
Thomas Hart Benton

Mr. Benton roamed the nation—going to camp meetings, farms, the oil fields of Texas, to coal mines, to ranches, to Holy Roller assemblies, to cornfields and ricefields and hayfields. And everywhere he went, Mr. Benton talked with people, prayed with them, sang with them, played the *harmonica with them, caroused* with them.

His regional paintings, although not representational or postcard art, were simple and direct compositions. Critics in general regarded them as skillful but not great. There was a certain monotony to them, it was said, a touch of jingoism. Untutored art lovers, however, liked Benton works for their undeniable immediacy.

The most important artistic consequence of Mr. Benton's wanderings was "America Today," his mural at the New School for Social Research, in New York City, painted in 1930.

"I have tried to show," he said of the work, "that man is the master, not the servant, of his job." In vigorous strokes and vivid colors the mural portrays cowboys, small farmers, roustabouts, miners, subway riders, prize fighters, Negroes, engineers —workers and wage earners. The work not only made Mr. Benton's national reputation but it also contributed to a revival of mural painting.

In subsequent years Mr. Benton executed a number of the best known of them, including one done late in his career, in the rotunda of the Harry S Truman Library in Independence, Mo., which tells that area's role in the opening of the West.

—Alden Whitman.

Chester Kallman

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (NYT).—Chester Kallman, 53, the poet and librettist who collaborated with the Anglo-American poet W.H. Auden on many operas, died Saturday at his home in Athens, Greece.

With Auden, who died in 1973, Mr. Kallman worked on the librettos for Stravinsky's "The Rake's Progress," Hans Henze's "Elegy for Young Lovers" and "The Bassarids" and on translations of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and "The Magic Flute."

Also from the two men came librettos for Bertolt Brecht's "The Seven Deadly Sins" and "Mahagonny."

Kay Morgan

SOUTHAMPTON, N.Y., Jan. 20 (AP).—Kay Summersby Morgan, driver for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in London during World War II, died today of cancer in Southampton Hospital. She was in her late 60s.

In 1973, it was reported that Gen. Eisenhower once wrote Gen. George Marshall that he was considering getting a divorce to marry Miss Summersby. Both Gen. Marshall and President Truman told him it would be foolish, the report said. The letter was reported in a book about Truman by Merle Miller.

In 1948, her war memoirs were published in Look magazine and later in book form.

In 1952, she married Wall Street broker Reginald Morgan. They were divorced in 1958.

Reis ul Ulema Kemura

BELGRADE, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Reis ul Ulema Kemura, 68, the head of the Moslem community in Yugoslavia, died yesterday, the news agency Tanjug said today.

Pagan Cults in Brazil Seen Making Gain on Catholicism

By Marvine Howe

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 20 (NYT).—On New Year's Eve, tens of thousands of Brazilians massed along the beaches, chanting and clapping, to make their annual offerings of perfume, ribbons, mirrors, soap, jewelry and blossoms to Iemanja, goddess of the seas.

As New Year's Eve wore on, *the drumbeat quickened, and* bottles of raw rum were passed around the altars on the sand. The African spirits descended and entered the minds and bodies of believers, who staggered in a trance, fell and writhed in the sand.

The rite of Iemanja is the biggest public manifestation of the expanding Afro-Brazilian cults. Iemanja is worshiped simultaneously as an African saint, a native Indian spirit and the Virgin Mary.

This vital syncretism is causing increasing concern to the Roman Catholic Church in this country, where it is estimated that 90 per cent of the 104 million inhabitants are Catholics.

Charity, Advice

A current exodus from the Catholic Church is attributed in part to the growth of the Afro-Brazilian cults. The church, in the opinion of some religious leaders, has failed to give the people in crowded industrial suburbs and slums the assistance they need. And so they go to the Macumba "fathers" for medical assistance, charity and spiritual advice. Macumba is the term used as a group label for the African religions.

After a long and fruitless war *against the cults, there is* a growing movement in the church to study them and get along with them.

"We must not condemn the primitive religions but take lessons from them, adapt our religious language, ceremonies and liturgy to the needs of the people," said a Dominican friar, the Rev. Raimundo Cintra, a professor of the history of comparative religions at Catholic University here.

At a recent meeting of the Latin American Episcopal Council at Porto Alegre, there was debate on the sources of the popular appeal of the two main cults, Candomble and Umbanda. The 19 Brazilian bishops approved a motion for introducing cult songs and incantations into the liturgy.

10 Years of Study

The syncretist cults, which go by different names in the north and south, claim to have more than 10 million faithful, and the number is growing, according to Friar Cintra, who has spent 10 years studying the subject.

Counting the undeclared and the off-and-on believers, the number is generally said to be more than 20 million.

The African deities were introduced to Brazil between 1530 and 1850, when, it is said, 10 million to 15 million blacks were brought here on slave ships.

According to a recent work entitled "Macumba," published by the National Conference of Brazilian Bishops, there was at first a fusion of the different tribal religions, some of which later absorbed influences from native Indian cults and European spiritism. Then, to avoid persecution by the established church, the pagan spirits were often given biblical names and images.

Monotheistic Cult

The most authentic African religion is the Candomble of Bahia, where the first slaves landed. A monotheistic cult, it honors a supreme creator called Olorum or Zambi, who rules through divinities called Orixas, or voodoos, which have been identified with Catholic saints. The *Brazilians have kept 12 Orixas out* of an original 401 divinities.

The more sophisticated cult is Umbanda, practiced widely in such urban areas as Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. It has a high degree of spiritism, the principle of reincarnation and aims by magic to heal the believer spiritually and physically.

Many Brazilians who declare themselves Catholics also practice Umbanda. In greater Rio de Janeiro, with a population of 4 1/2 million, more than 1 million persons participate in Macumba rites. The cults, originally confined to black slaves, have spread to mulattoes and whites and to the middle and upper classes.

Rebels Capture Mekong Island Near Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 20 (AP).—Khmer Rouge insurgents captured an island in the Mekong River north of here, posing a threat to the government naval base at the junction of the Mekong and Tonle Sap Rivers, field reports said today.

About 100 insurgents drove government forces from Oknha Tei Island last night and thousands of refugees fled across the river.

Refugees said that the Khmer Rouge moved to the island by motorized canoes from the east bank of the Mekong, where they occupied a large stretch seven miles northeast of the capital.

Other Khmer Rouge forces threatened Prek Phneou, a district town seven miles north of here. The insurgents advanced to within 300 yards of the town's military fuel depot and overran a small outpost nearby, field reports said.

In Saigon, the South Vietnamese command said that the Viet Cong blew up a bridge on a secondary road six miles southeast of the capital and a larger bridge 95 miles southwest of the city on the main highway from the Mekong Delta.

Thai Flood Toll to 230

BANGKOK, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—The death toll in floods this *month in southern Thailand has* risen to about 230, with 59 persons still missing, an Interior Ministry spokesman said today.

Labor Unrest Ends At U.K. Newspapers

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—Peace returned to the British newspaper industry today after publishers decided they would not carry out their threat to lay off 7,000 printers.

Yesterday, the printers stopped disrupting newspaper production following an appeal by Employment Secretary Michael Foot. The printers had been employing disruptive tactics to support pay demands.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro





Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.

The Sheikhs of Aberdeen—American Oilmen, Families

By Ronald Thomson

ABERDEEN, Scotland (AP).—At the American Food Store in Aberdeen, manager Hamilton Ross was fretting over his dwindling stocks of tequila and tamales, bourbon and barbecue sauce.

"Aye, it's strange fare for these parts," he said, "and I'm not sure I'd want to try some of it myself.

"But what a business we're doing with the oil wives! They're besieging us for the stuff. We can't get enough American food."

Between 3,000 and 4,000 Americans, mostly from Texas and Louisiana, are living in Aberdeen, a city of 200,000 and the jumping off port for U.S. oilmen working in the North Sea. Some 100 U.S. companies are among 240 firms involved in North Sea oil exploration.

No one believes that the American Food Store, a locally owned enterprise tucked away in a side street, represents a fundamental, cultural switch—but Aberdonians know a good thing when they see it.

"More than 90 per cent of our customers are American housewives who are used to stocking up the larder and think nothing of spending $100 in one visit," Mr. Ross said. "Once the American wives came in on special excursion trains from other parts of the oil area and they nearly cleaned us out."

"The Americans mix well, avoid setting up their own colonies and genuinely seem to enjoy living here," said John Hutton, officer for the Northeast Scotland Development Authority.

"Most are family men who belong to an international elite that submerges nationality. It doesn't matter whether you're American, French, Italian, Dutch or British—you're an oilman. It doesn't matter where you were born but where you've been—Saudi Arabia an' Nigeria, Venezuela, Iran and Australia."

Avoiding Labels

The U.S. oilmen seem to want at all costs to avoid being labeled "loud American."

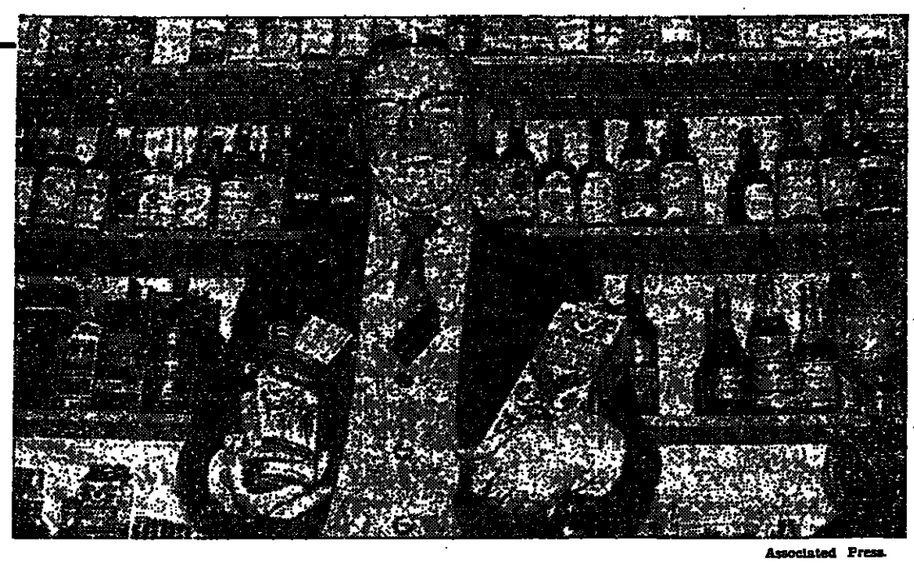
"That's why you rarely see anyone walking in Aberdeen in a Stetson and cowboy boots," Hutton noted. "Anyone dressed like that is probably a Scotsman pretending to be a Texan."

The lion's share of North Sea oil reserves—15 to 20 billion barrels compared with 370 billion in the Middle East—are in the British sector of the sea, within 150 miles of the coast. Norway, Denmark, West Germany and the Netherlands are also exploring for oil.

Oil strikes off the Scottish coast now number 20. Fifteen of these wells, already in production, will each have a peak output of 100,000 barrels a day.

"The success rate with boreholes has been running at one in eight, compared with one in 15 in most other oil-rich parts of the world," Mr. Hutton said. His development authority estimates that, by 1980, Britain will be taking at least 3.5 million barrels a day from the North Sea. That is nearly a third of the current U.S. production of 11 million barrels daily.

North Sea oil does not come easily. More than 40 men, Americans and others, have died in 10 years of exploration. And the wages for such dangers are high. The money is being spent in Aberdeen by people like Wayne Gifford, 46, of Bakersfield, Calif., who has been home only three times since 1966.



Associated Press

Hamilton Ross, manager of the American Food Store in Aberdeen.

"This is my home now," he says, "I consider myself an Aberdonian."

Aberdeen retains its bleak, stone image but any evening the Star and Garter or the Murtle Mill or the Treetops or the North Sea Petroleum Country Club are packed with oilmen. With prosperity, however, have come problems.

Religious leaders recently charged that the oil boom has brought "schoolgirl prostitution, alcoholism and marital breakdowns."

"The Americans are paying fabulous prices for houses," said taxi driver Stewart Scott. "What chance do our youngsters have?"

Some oilmen have taken over furnished accommodations at £100 a week.

"There's no doubt that house prices have risen 75 per cent, on a par with London and the well-off counties around the capital," Mr. Hutton said, "but that's one of the measures of this oil shake-up."

Four years ago, a one-room apartment rented for £3 or £4 a week. But then Aberdeen was in the doldrums, with a low-wage economy. More than 4,000 disillusioned workers were quitting the area every year.

Today Union Street, the main street, is full of traffic and the smart shops full of well-dressed men and women.

"I can remember many of the premises in Union Street boarded up and the place looked as if it was dying," said Tim Kenny, trade relations director at the Shell Company's spectacular new $2.5-million building on a hill overlooking the city. "Huge investment by the oil interests is not only giving Aberdeen a shot in the arm, but a new life."

Prosperity cuts through all layers of the city. Unemployment is down from 5 to 1.4 per cent. Movie theaters are jammed, restaurants are bustling and small businessmen thrive. There are 3,000 houses under construction.

"We call Americans the sheikhs of Aberdeen," said barman Frank Winner. "The money has been flowing ever since they started coming here in force."

Aberdonians say they welcome the invasion but will never allow it to dominate them. On the surface the city remains as Scottish as ever, but cracks are appearing. Boutiques with such names as The Jeans Bar, Prohibition, and The Great American Penthouse are flourishing.

"The Americans individually are almost invisible," said Charles Taylor, secretary of Aberdeen's Chamber of Commerce. "But the business they bring in is highly visible.

"We're dealing with companies who spend $35,000 to fly a piece of equipment worth $70 from Houston to Aberdeen. That's because it costs $120,000 a day if an oil rig shuts down."

Many Americans prefer to have their children educated along with Scottish children, but others pick the $1,600-a-year American school, set up in an old convalescent hospital. Two hundred oilmen's children, aged 6 to 17, study there as if they were in Houston or Miami.

"To tell you the truth," a teacher said, "They don't care whether they're in Aberdeen or Abu Dhabi."

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WAVERLEY ROOT

To 'Keepe Them Leane and Lanke'

THE herb known as cleavers in English and as *caille-lait* in French, by some mysterious parallelism in human thinking, displays an identical grammatical anomaly in both languages.

Cleavers, also spelled clivers, comes from the Old English *clife*, a term which covered both cleavers and burdock, united by the same method of propagating themselves—they attach their seeds to passersby, who carry them to new planting grounds. Cleavers in English, though plural in form, is usually employed as a singular; if you *want* to use the plural, the spelling is the same. Similarly, *caille-lait* is invariable; unlike most French words, it has no plural form.

Both in French and English there is a parallel confusion about one of the supposed properties of cleavers. The French *caille-lait* means "milk curdler;" but does it curdle milk? The esteemed Littré dictionary says that it does not. Error crept in because the correct name for cleavers, *gaillet*, a little too learned for popular speech, was turned into the easily remembered *caille-lait*, at first perhaps as a joke, or simply through honest misunderstanding, thus fixing upon the herb, says the authoritative Grand Larousse Encyclopédique, "the reputation of curdling milk, which is not true."

This would seem to settle the matter—but then how does it happen that in English another name for cleavers is cheese-rennet (rennet, of course, being the substance that curdles milk), "so called" says the respectable Webster's dictionary. "for its use as a milk coagulant"? To complicate the question further, the Nouveau Larousse Gastronomique contradicts both its parent encyclopedia and itself, affirming on page 264 that *caille-lait* does curdle milk and reneging on page 502 by admitting that this is by no means certain.

Has cleavers ever been used as a milk coagulant? It goes into English Chester cheese, which would seem to be circumstantial evidence in favor of its being a coagulant—but so does rennet, which wouldn't be necessary if cleavers were already doing the job. Some cheese experts say that the function of cleavers in Chester is to color it, not curdle it.

In Italy

At first blush one would think that Italy agrees that cleavers is a curdler, for its name in that country is *caglio*, which also means rennet. But cleavers is a plant of the temperate zone and either does not grow as far south as Italy or has made no impression on the Italians; they know it as a French plant, and in order to refer to it, simply translated the French popular name. So far as I know, cleavers has never been eaten in Italy, nor does France eat it either, at least not now. It does not seem to appeal to Latins.

It used to be appreciated in the Anglo-Saxo countries, but it has gone out of fashion the too. It was commonly consumed in England century ago, but you will not find it on marke today. In the United States it is now confin to wild food enthusiasts, though during the 19t century it entered into American cookbooks oftener for its medical than for its gastronom virtues, though it does not lack the latter. Boile its taste recalls that of spinach, while its roaste seeds provide a mildly deceptive coffee substitu (cleavers and coffee belong to the same orde the Rubiaceae).

Cleavers may have lost its popularity in the times of minimum effort first because of its sho season, for it is good only when young in t spring, and second because it is difficult to gath from the midst of other plants. It is too wea stemmed to stand alone without hanging on something else for support—downward pointi hooks on stems, leaves and fruit enable it cleave to its neighbors, hence its name.

Lenten Dish

In its English heyday, cleavers was the ba for Lenten pottage, which was either cleave alone—the whole plant, leaves, buds and ste for it is 100 per cent edible in its tender youthf days—or cleavers and nettle tops. It was a lit less Lenten when it was simmered in mutt broth, often with the addition of oatmeal.

From the health standpoint, the outstandi merit of cleavers is its effectiveness as a weig reducer, to "keepe them leane and lanke that s apt to grow fatte," an old herbal put it. Th results from its diuretic action, which relea water from the tissues. The claim that cleave dissolves kidney stones and gravel is probal exaggerated.

It is also credited with being a mild laxati and a tonic (it contains forms of tannic, cit and rubochloric acid, the last peculiar to plar of its botanical order). For medical purposes, is often taken in the form of tea steeped fr its dried leaves. Cleavers tea, stronger in ta than ordinary tea, used to be favored in ru England as a spring blood purifier. It is also b to cure insomnia, to relieve head colds, to che diarrhea, and to beautify the complexion.

Cleavers is a word that covers many memb of the diverse and widespread genus Galiu which has extended itself throughout most of t north temperate zone in Europe, Asia and Am ica, while it also maintains an outpost in t temperate zone of South America. When cleav is mentioned with no specific information ab which species is indicated, it can usually assumed that *Galium aparine* is the one mea

(c) 1975 Waverley Root.

Around the European Galleries

Rome

"Disparates" by Goya, Il Segno, 4 Via Capolescase, Rome, through January.

The "Disparates" etchings, also known as "Los Proverbios," Goya's most mysterious work in imagery as well as provenance, are assumed to have been done at the same time as his "black paintings," in a period of physical and mental stress. Unlike the "Caprichos" and "Desastres," which are terrifyingly specific, the "Disparates" transfigure human cruelty and aberration into inscrutable but perfect symbols of deep and instinctive drives. The madly smiling woman tossed by a wild horse, men carried off by bats, shrouded victims huddling on the limb of a giant tree, monsters and mutants disporting themselves in horrible twilight surrounded by amorphous masses of gleeful observers—Goya looking at the unending sequence of violence and blindness of human behavior conquers it with the clear visionary fury of his expression. Not only the sharp line and the subtle gradation of his aquatint, but his fervor and his insight have rarely been paralleled, much less surpassed, by any other artist.

The editions here, printed directly from the copperplates of the Spanish National Print Cabinet in Madrid, are accompanied by a few etchings from the "Caprichos" and the "Desastres."

* * *

Marcello Bufacchi, Trifalco, 22 Via Vantaggio, Rome, through January.

Bufacchi is an unusually devoted draftsman. In fine pencil gradations he indicates bleak spaces inhabited by a forlorn human figure, a dog, wrinkled plastic sacks. His drawings throw into relief the desolation wrought by technological development, and at the same time reveal the lonely dignity of its castoffs.

* * *

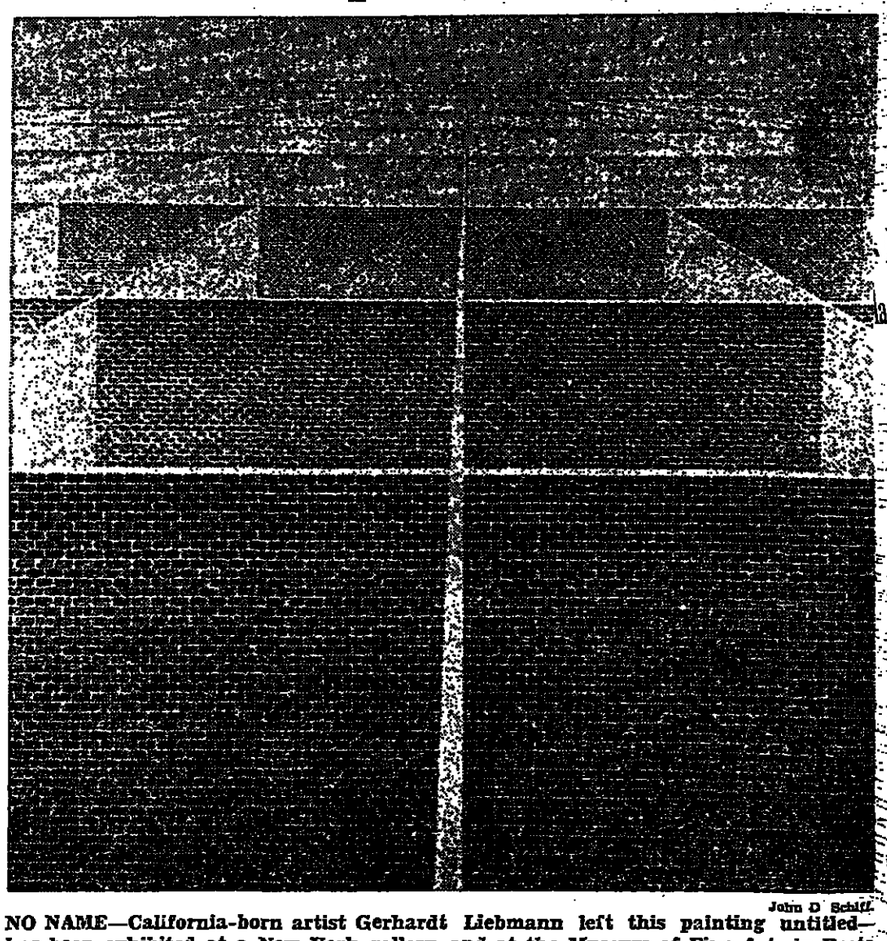
James Leong, Kama, 105 Via Giulia, Rome, through January.

From his former low-keyed but tense abstractions, this American in Rome has gradually progressed to a more naturalistic approach. Until now his shimmering views might be interpreted as frankly referring to landscape. As before, surface is everything—paper stretched taut over canvas is airbrushed so that layers of paint build vibrant densities of color. Shapes like mountain silhouettes and gorges emerge against expanses of illuminated skies. They might be descriptions of the moods of weather, but are most of all inquiries into the quality of light. Indebted to Turner and the impressionists, Leong delves into the play of reflection, the properties of transparency and opacity.

* * *

Michelangelo Pistoletto, Sperone, 21 Via Quattro Fontane, Rome, through January.

For years Pistoletto has been using stainless-steel mirrors, on which glued-on, life-size images



John D Schiff

NO NAME—California-born artist Gerhardt Liebmann left this painting untitled—has been exhibited at a New York gallery and at the Museum of Fine Arts in Bosto A former president of the SoHo Artists Association in New York, Liebmann w show new work at the Galerie Benador, Geneva, for three weeks beginning Jan.

exist on one surface with the reflection of the viewer. Now this clever device is used to draw the spectator into the picture, so that he seems caught behind barbed wire or in a cage. He is a participant in elemental biological functions or about to be shot or to hang himself. The panel "Danger" is the most striking. The others, just as neatly executed, at first seem effective, too, but they lack profundity.

* * *

Crepax, Obelisco, 146 Via Sistina, Rome, through January.

The inventor (in 1965) of one of the earliest porn strips in Italy, and still illustrating details of "Valentina" in magazines and books, exhibits the original ink drawings of his fantasies. Valentina, always wearing a gamine haircut and a vacuous, surprised expression, lives in chic Milanese interiors, sweetly exposing her elongated limbs to a variety of sadomasochistic exercises. Crepax draws her with the smooth curvilinear hand of the belle époque. This updated Gibson Girl is at her most interesting when seen in the foreshortenings borrowed from the movie camera, but Crepax's real forte is the dispersal of sections of his strip in a vivacious pattern all over the page.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Paris

Anne & Patrick Poirier, Galerie Sonnabend, 12, Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to Jan. 21.

This exhibition is devoted to a book of subtle interest. The Poiriers, who have a sensitive taste for ruins and for minute shrines to fallen leaves, have composed here a poetic montage on the inherent paradox of tourism (Disgusted tourist arriving at idyllic spot: "Ugh! Look at all those tourists!") The montage consists of two parallel texts—one being the banal traveler's letter the artists write to a friend relating their stay at Selinute in Sicily—the ruins of an ancient Greek city—the other a series of flashes of fantastic events. Illustrations are hand-colored black and white photos of groups of tourists standing among the ruins and bathers on the beach. Some purposely fuzzy black and white pictures represent the lonely dignity of the spot when no traveler is there to mar it.

* * *

Art Sociologique, Galerie Germain, 19 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, to Jan. 28

A group of people, who have taken hold of a valid intuition about the correlation that exists between forms of expression and the power structure—an idea that is full of ambiguities and contradictions, incidentally—and made it into a univocal axiom, are displaying documents that amount to the death notice of art. They are themselves an easy mark despite their flailing arms and arguments and one can only deplore that radical (i.e. fundamental) criticism should be represented by such ragged troops.

* * *

Neo-Classicism, 1920-1940, Galerie du Luxembourg, 38 Rue Saint-Denis, Paris 4, to Jan. 25.

Painters and potters representative of a forgotten style of the years between the wars. Delorme and Pougheon represent a bizarre and ingrown sort of distinguis ed eroticism—shapely women w strange foreheads like malform boxing-gloves, bare-ass barebu riders heading into the sea, vorting stallions, etc. Bad art ways tells you more about a gi period than good art because partakes of all its clichés a hangups, and these works therefore highly illustrative.

* * *

D'Acher, l'Oeil de Boeuf, 58 F Quincampoix, Paris 4, to Feb Oils and gouaches by Dominik d'Acher. The subject is the c stant presence of a wrinkl lacerated, faceless face, but work escapes morbidity by real delight of color. D'Ache colors are lighter and more de cate in her gouaches than in h oils, but the oils have a brightn to them, a many-colored liberal in the midst of an obsessio constraint that draws the eye a holds it.

* * *

Le Jeu de l'Eterne' et de l'Epi mère, Japanese Art, Galer Janette Ostier, 26 Place Vosges, Paris 4, to Jan. 31.

This is the third part of an exhibition presenting a collection Japanese art assembled by nette Ostier over the past years. It is devoted to works the 19th century (with a f exceptions), but a recapitulat display (from the 1st to the 1 of February) will show the b pieces of all periods. Paintin prints, calligraphy and objects a number of artists among wh Hiroshige and Kuniyoshi dominant figures. A voluminou well-documented catalogue repr duces every item of the collectio

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

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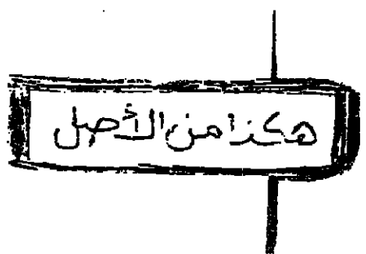
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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

BUSINESS FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1975

Top 4 U.K. Banks Cut Loan Rate to 11.5%

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP-DJ).—...ain's four largest clearing ...ks, which account for more ...n half the nation's sterling ...osits, today lowered their base lending rates a half-point to 11.5 per cent, effective tomorrow.

The reduction appeared to be a response to the Bank of England's decision Friday to lower its minimum lending rate a quarter-point to 11.25 per cent.

However, money market interest rates actually stiffened slightly after the announcement today, with large-denomination sterling certificates of deposit for three months rising to 11.75 offered from 11.69 per cent Friday and six-month CDs to 11.69 from 11.44 per cent.

The base-rate reduction, which is the first since May, 1974, means banks are lowering both their lending charges and borrowing rate accordingly. Prime corporate customers usually pay one point above the base rate for loans while less credit-worthy institutions and individuals pay more than that.

Today's loan-rate reduction was applied by Barclays, Lloyds, National Westminster and Midland.

Wages Rise 23.5%

LONDON, Jan. 20 (UPI).—Wage inflation in Britain is still accelerating sharply to new records, figures from the Department of Employment showed today.

The annual rate of increase in manual workers' basic wages soared to a new high last year of 23.5 per cent.

December was the seventh consecutive month in which the annual rate of increase in their basic weekly wage rates rose to a record level.

Average earnings figures to November, which include white-collar workers and measure bonuses and overtime, also showed a record increase of 25.3 per cent over the previous 12 months.

Today's figures show pay rates racing well ahead of price rises. The wage increases compare with average price rises of 19.1 per cent disclosed in last Friday's retail price index.

The main factor behind the December rise in wages was the delay in some cost-of-living payments, which accounted for a third of the 2.2-per-cent increase.

...wiss Bank ...ying Suit ...n SGI Debt

...ASEL, Jan. 20 (AP).—Swiss ...k Corp. announced today it ...aking legal steps to enforce ...obably substantial" claims ...inst Italy's Societa Generale ...nobiliare (SGI), formerly part ...the empire of financier Mi...le Sindona.

...spokesman would not give a ...cific estimate of the outstand...debts which SGI allegedly ...urred in foreign exchange for...d transactions, but he said ...y were "certainly much less" ...n the $150 million mentioned ...the Italian company in a press ...tement Friday.

The Rome-based SGI, in which ...Sindona once reportedly held ...40-per-cent interest, said last ...ek it would not pay the debts ...ause they resulted from al...ed irregularities in transac...ns carried out by Carlo Bor...ni, a Sindona aide who resigned ...director of SGI last June. Mr. ...ndona and Mr. Bordoni are un...r judicial investigations.

"Societa Generale announced ...our surprise that it would not ...et these claims and contest...in particular, its responsibility ...r any of its engagements," Swiss ...ank Corp. said in its state...ent. "The necessary steps are ...ing taken to enforce our ...aims."

The statement by SGI came ...o weeks after Swiss author...ies closed the Geneva-based ...anque de Financement, in which ...r. Sindona held an interest. ...he Swiss Federal Banking Com...ission said the closure was or...ered because the bank had in...urred "heavy debts" in foreign ...exchange forward operations. The ...bank's Swiss management has ...asked for a moratorium.

Britain's Petrodollar Inflow Seen Slackening in Quarter

By William Ellington

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP-DJ).—...ritain received little, if any, net ...apital inflows from the oil-...roducing states in the fourth ...uarter of 1974 though for the ...ull year the amount of such in...lows appears to have exceeded ...billion.

...This conclusion is only tenta...ive, since it is based on preli...inary data relating to Britain's ...urrent account deficit, official ...orrowing in the Eurodollar ...arket and monetary reserve ...hanges. Full official details ...obably will not be released for ...veral weeks.

...Figures released so far indicate ...at Britain's seasonally-adjusted ...urrent account deficit came to ...out $2.5 billion in the fourth ...uarter. This amount, which does ...t exactly correspond to bal...ce-of-payments accounting, was ...anced by expenditure of mone...ry reserves totaling $381 million ...d by borrowing in the Euro...llar market totaling about ...billion.

However, the Eurodollar figure ...cluded a $400-million deposit ...om Iran, which was arranged ...ell before the fourth quarter ...arted. If this deposit is not ...ken into account, there was a ...all net outflow in the fourth ...uarter financed by expenditure ...reserves.

Chancellor of the Exchequer ...nis Healey has stated that ...veral of the oil-producing states ...tend to maintain their invest...ent in Britain. And it is believ...d he has privately assured those ...ates that the Bank of England ...ill maintain sterling at around ...s current levels so that there ...protection against foreign ex...ange losses.

Whether capital inflows from ...e oil states have resumed this ...onth has been difficult to neter...line. On certain days, foreign ...xchange dealers had reported an ...flow from the Continent that ...ppeared to have originated in ...he Middle East.

Nevertheless, it would not be surprising if Britain asked to participate in the $6-billion oil-money facility being set up by the International Monetary Fund.

The alternative of borrowing further in the Eurodollar market is not so promising since banks do not have the capital base to keep extending the huge loans Britain requires.

Furthermore, the financial difficulties of Burmah Oil Co. have made it more difficult for British corporate borrowers to tap the Eurodollar market.

What is worse, Britain's central and local government expenditures seem to be out of control, with some economists predicting that the overall borrowing requirement might rise to $23.5 billion in the fiscal year ending April, 1976.

This development could cause the current account deficit to swell to more than $18 billion, given the budget deficit's impact on import demand, Kevin Pakenham and David Gowland, two economists at Rothschild Intercontinental Bank, reckon.

For 1974 as a whole, Britain's current account deficit is estimated to have exceeded $8.7 billion, which was financed by official borrowing of $4.1 billion and an inflow from the oil-producing states of perhaps $4 billion plus, with the remainder representing other inflows. Obviously, any further widening of the current account deficit, which refers to trade and service transactions with foreigners, will cause Britain some very difficult financing problems.

Second Oil Official Indicted in France

MARSEILLES, Jan. 20 (AP-DJ).—Examining magistrate Eli Loques today indicted Jacques Coitier, president director-general of the French unit of Belgium's Petrofina, on charges of alleged price-fixing and market-sharing practices with other oil companies.

It was the second indictment in the case filed in April 1973 by Roger Bodourian, an independent distributor of petroleum products, claiming that he had been forced out of business by the major French and foreign oil companies operating in France. On Friday, Jean Chenevier, head of British Petroleum's French unit, was indicted for the same reasons.

GM Offers Rebates

DETROIT, Jan. 20 (AP-DJ).—General Motors Corp. (GM) announced today a customer rebate program providing cash refunds of $200 to $500 to buyers of its subcompact and compact cars in the United States. The rebates extend to Feb. 28 and are retroactive to Jan. 13.

Rank's Net Falls 3% During Year

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP-DJ).—...et profit fell 8 per cent at Rank ...rganization Ltd. in the year ...nded Oct. 31, the company re...orted today.

Earnings totaled £32.3 million, ...own from £35.1 million in 1973. ...he figure for last year did not ...clude an extraordinary loss of ...11.9 million. Taking that into ...ccount, net profit totaled £19.2 ...illion, down from £34.8 million ...n 1973.

Turnover rose to £287.7 million ...rom £260.3 million.

The company set a final divi...end of 3.39 pence, making the ...otal for the year 5.58 pence, up ...rom 5.05 pence.

Analysts Hit Ford's Economy Plan

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, (WP).—President Ford's recession-fighting program is more likely to worsen the business downturn than ease it, market experts here believe.

The prospect of a huge government budget deficit—which could strain capital markets and divert credit from industry—combined with continuing double-digit inflation growing from increased oil costs, the observers say, is likely to postpone the economic recovery expected in the latter part of this year or early 1976.

According to administration plans, the tax rebate for 1974 and the reduction in tax rates this year will produce a deficit of $75 billion over the next 18 months. The $3-a-barrel import charge on crude oil will raise retail prices of gasoline and heating oil 10 cents a gallon, as well as boost prices of all other petroleum-related products.

Observers here do not place much importance on the energy conservation pacts of Mr. Ford's plan because they see litt'e likelihood that Congress will endorse it.

"The problem breaks down into three questions," says a government bond dealer. "Is the tax cut going to do the job (of reversing the economy)? I don't think so. Second, do you want to turn the economy around very fast. The answer is no, if you're ever going to stop inflation. And third, can you finance $75 billion over that period of time? You can, if the Federal Reserve were to put in more reserve availability. They aren't getting a response worth a damn out of this degree of ease."

Most observers agreed that the big federal deficit will not affect interest rates for the next few months. According to A.W. Clausen, president of the Bank of America, the prime rate "should drop into the eights" within the next few months. However, he said, "The deficit will have a counter-productive impact on interest rates because the government has to get its money someplace and it goes to the market to get it.

"I would hope the administration and Congress will curtail—to the extent you can—the extent of the deficits. Big deficits contribute to inflation."

Economist Pierre Rinfret characterized the Ford plan as "a nothing—the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away." The budget deficit, Mr. Rinfret said, "takes money away from the private sector and puts it into the public sector—takes it out of productive channels and puts it into non-productive channels."

James O'Leary, vice-chairman and economist of U.S. Trust Co., said he does not think the deficit will push interest rates higher. However, he pointed out that his forecast calls for little significant improvement in the economy until 1977. "There's been such a shock to confidence that I think as consumer spending recovers, it's not going to come back strongly.

"Housing will continue to decline, business capital spending will continue to decline and that will make it possible to meet the government's needs. If the turnaround is fast, of course, which we don't think it will be, the Fed will have to be less easy and pull in and that could cause problems."

Henry Kaufman, economist for Salomon Brothers, said he thinks the banking system could finance a federal deficit of $35 billion to $40 billion in the next 12 months, but that "a wacky deficit of $75 billion just isn't doable."

With the bulk of the borrowing coming into the market after mid-year, he explained, the credit availability will begin to tighten. "That puts business corporations that are now trying to improve their liquidity in a precarious situation. High grade corporations will accelerate their financing plans and medium and lower-rated corporations will become more marginal."

Mr. Kaufman said the financing of the deficit "presents an enormous problem for the Fed." He explained that "I have some reservations because the Treasury will have to inundate the banks with government debt."

"The only way a banker will take it is if it doesn't cost him anything to carry it and if interest rates can be expected to be held in check. If the Fed doesn't finance it through the banking system it will be financed elsewhere and to the extent to which it is financed elsewhere you retard the economic recovery," he said.

Action Counters Charges Over Price Rises

Oil Nations Step Up Aid to Third World

By Juan de Onis

KUWAIT, Jan. 20 (NYT).—The rich oil-exporting countries are allotting part of their wealth among the less affluent countries of the third world through development loans, investments and humanitarian aid.

They thus appear to be acting to counter the charge that, by increasing oil prices sharply, they have ruined the development hopes of the poorer countries, which have been faced with staggering increases in fuel and fertilizer bills and a drying up of aid from the West.

More than $5 billion was publicly committed last year to the developing countries, directly or through international agencies, an action that Arabs hope will help disprove the Western caricature of white-robed oil sheikhs driving to the bank with their money bags past the outstretched hands of starving Asians.

This is part of the increased revenues from oil in 1974 that member countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries were unable to spend on imports and domestic investment—calculated at $50 billion to $60 billion. Most of this was invested in the United States, Europe and Japan in interest-bearing bank deposits and government securities.

When a severe earthquake struck Pakistan, killing 4,000 people and levelling numerous villages last month, Libya, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates promptly gave $34 million for relief.

In most of the now very rich oil countries there is a sense of the importance of gaining the support of other commodity exporting countries for negotiations with the industrial countries on terms of trade, access to advanced technology and foreign investment.

This cannot yet be called an OPEC strategy because there has been little coordination among the members, but the question of OPEC relations with other developing countries is on the agenda of the meeting of oil, finance and foreign ministers of the oil-producing countries in Algeria on Jan. 24.

The other developing countries will probably only be spectators to such a conference, but the OPEC members have been taking steps to counter the charge that by increasing oil prices they have ruined the development hopes of the poorer countries.

India is often held up as the prime victim, but for the last year India has been obtaining oil from Iran, Iraq, and more recently the United Arab Emirates, on credit terms that defer payments for several years on price increases after mid-1973.

Iran has agreed to invest heavily in developing iron ore mines in India, and Iraq has joined with India in joint ventures.

Iran and the United Arab Emirates have extended loans to Bangladesh to finance imports and to start construction of a $250-million chemical fertilizer plant. Saudi Arabia has given $10 million to Bangladesh for flood relief.

For the poorer African countries, the Arab oil producers created a $200-million fund to offset higher oil prices, from which 15 African countries have so far received close to $40 million in 10-year loans, interest free.

A $20-million joint investment by Kuwait with Mauritania is designed to begin development of iron mines, recently nationalized by that West African country. Kuwait intends to take minority partnership in the iron ore production venture, which could cost $600 million.

Kuwait has also set up a $40-million joint investment fund with Brazil for agricultural and industrial projects.

The Libyan Revolutionary Command Council has authorized an investment of up to $100 million in Zaire for a copper mine development that could cost $440 million. Negotiations have begun with Turkey to finance a $600-million petrochemical complex.

Venezuela, the leading oil producer in Latin America, has set up a $3-billion development fund and has started business with an $80-million loan to six Central American countries to finance regulatory stocks of coffee. These countries depend on coffee and bananas for their income, and the stocks are to prevent downward pressure on coffee prices.

Shah Confirms Iran Sought Daimler Stake

HAMBURG, Jan. 20 (Reuters).—The Shah confirmed today that Iran tried to buy the 15-per-cent stake in Daimler-Benz that was sold to Kuwait by the Quand family group last November.

In an interview with the news magazine Der Spiegel, the Shah said Iran wanted to buy the shares at market value but the Quandt group decided to sell them at its own price.

The Shah also said Iran discussed buying some of the 39-per-cent Daimler stake held by the Flick group. Deutsche Bank last week bought 29 of the 39 per cent from Flick to prevent its being sold abroad.

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Ailing Bank In N.Y. Sold To Chemical

Fed Acts Quickly In Approving Deal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (WP).—Security National Bank of Hempstead, New York, the nation's 53d-largest bank, avoided the prospect of financial failure Sunday through sale to the giant Chemical Bank of New York.

The Federal Reserve Board quickly approved the purchase of Security National, which has $1.8 billion in assets and 93 branches, saying that all of its depositors would be protected by automatically becoming depositors in the Chemical Bank, the seventh-largest U.S. bank.

Security National had suffered large losses in its loan portfolio, partly because of deteriorating economic conditions on Long Island where 78 of its 93 branches are located, and partly because of the marginal nature of some of its loans, industry sources said.

Security National's financial problems were reported, however, not to have been as serious as those which forced Franklin National Bank of New York into liquidation in October. Security National was not involved in foreign currency trading and was not involved heavily in bond market trading, as Franklin was.

The sale of Security National for $40 million to Chemical Bank, which has total depostis of $17.6 billion, is another indication of financial troubles among some banks as the U.S. economy has slid into a recession.

The Fed and New York State's bank superintendent approved the sale within an hour after it was agreed upon by the two banks, which had been negotiating privately throughout the weekend in New York. Federal authorities recently had been looking for a merger partner for Security National to halt its deteriorating financial condition.

The largest shareholder in Security National is John D. MacArthur, an insurance magnate from Chicago, who was known to have strong differences with Patrick Clifford, Security National's chairman.

One source, who would not allow use of his name, said last week that Mr. Clifford frequently made loans to associates over the objections of the bank's loan officers.

Dow Index Ends Higher After Late Buying Spate

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (IHT).—Prices closed mixed on the New York Stock Exchange today with the Dow Jones industrial average rising 2.82 points to 647.45 but declines leading advances about 720 to 590.

Declines led by 3-to-1 in early trading but prices were gaining near the close. At 3 o'clock the Dow index was off 1.01. Volume totaled 13.45 million shares compared with 14.26 million shares Friday.

Alien Firms Invest in U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (NYT).—Foreign companies announced plans for 44 new investments in the United States during the fourth quarter, the Conference Board reported over the weekend, bringing the total for the year to 244 investments by overseas and Canadian companies.

Planned expenditures were reported for 125 of the 244 investments amounting to $2.2 billion. The largest number of investments were announced by Japan with 45. Britain was second with 44 and West Germany third with 43.

The most favored industries were chemicals and machinery. About two-thirds of the investments in 1974 involve construction or expansion of new manufacturing facilities, while the remainder represent acquisitions of existing companies in this country.

VW Talks Reported

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 20 (AP-DJ).—Before its recent top management change, representatives of Volkswagenwerk had preliminary discussions with Chrysler and American Motors about a possible U.S. car-building venture, a VW source disclosed here today.

According to an official of Volkswagen of America, Chrysler and AMC were interested and "eager" for a joint venture. It is not clear when, or if, any agreement might be reached now because of the economic problems facing both the U.S. and West German auto companies.

The official was interviewed during a press preview of some new VW automobiles here.

Brokers attributed early selling to questions about how the final U.S. economic legislative plan will look and whether it will effectively relieve the recession. They also noted continuing signs of economic problems including a plunge in housing starts last year with the situation expected to worsen.

Brokers said the recovery was partly attributable to a spreading decline in the bank prime rate.

Three more banks have adopted the 9.75-per-cent prime lending rate.

Chemical Bank and Chase Manhattan, both of New York, posted the new rate from 10 per cent, effective today, while First National Bank of Chicago said the new rate would begin tomorrow.

A week ago, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co of New York made the initial move to the 9.75-per-cent base rate, and was followed by First National City Bank on Friday.

Coal issues were under selling pressure following administration threats of extending an excess profits tax on oil to coal if coal profits swell.

Pittston fell 1 7/8 to 40, North American Coal was 30 1/2, down 1 3/4, and Eastern Gas & Fuel 28, down 1 1/4.

Burlington Northern declined 1 1/4 to 40 3/8. The company has coal interests and today it reported lower fourth-quarter net.

In airline stocks, United tacked on 1/4 to 14, Eastern was + up 1/4, and American 6, up 1/4.

In auto industry stocks, General Motors closed at 37 1/8, down 1/8. Ford 35 3/4, off 1/8, and Chrysler 8 3/4, unchanged.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.07 to 67.83.

The most active issue was Consolidated Oil & Gas, closing at 8 1/4, up 1 1/8 on volume of 135,800 shares.

In Chicago soybeans closed down 20 cents a bushel for the third straight session. Under board rules, the trading limit was extended to 30 cents.

Corn futures closed on the limit of 10 cents a bushel lower and wheat futures touched the limit of 20 cents lower but closed on a mixed tone along with soybean meal. Soybean oil lost 75 points, coming off a 100-point limit decline.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Charter New York

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Profits (millions)	a10.1	a8.5
Per Share	a1.16	a0.97
Profits (millions)	b8.6	b8.5
Per Share	b0.98	b.097
Year		
Profits (millions)	a40.3	a32.2
Per Share	a4.38	a3.70
Profits (millions)	b38.4	b32.4
Per Share	b4.38	b3.70

a—Before securities transactions. b—After securities transactions.

First Wisconsin

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Profits (millions)	a2.7	a3.7
Per Share	a0.65	a0.89
Profits (millions)	b2.7	b3.9
Per Share	b0.65	b0.94
Year		
Profits (millions)	a4.2	a17.9
Per Share	a1.03	a4.27
Profits (millions)	b4.3	b18.2
Per Share	b1.03	b4.33

a—Before securities transactions. b—After securities transactions.

Pittsburgh National

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Profits (millions)	a7.3	a6.7
Per Share	a1.23	a1.13
Profits (millions)	b7.4	b6.6
Per Share	b1.24	b1.10
Year		
Profits (millions)	a27.6	a24.4
Per Share	a4.61	a4.03
Profits (millions)	b26.2	b23.0
Per Share	b4.38	b3.80

a—Before securities transactions. b—After securities transactions.

Western Bancorporation

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Profits (millions)	a20.7	a20.9
Per Share	a0.87	a0.91
Profits (millions)	b20.8	b20.7
Per Share	b0.88	b0.90
Year		
Profits (millions)	a84.7	a76.4
Per Share	a3.55	a3.52
Profits (millions)	b84.3	b76.0
Per Share	b3.54	b3.31

a—Before securities transactions. b—After securities transactions.

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ASSETS	
Cash and Due from Banks ....$	488,585,278
Securities:	
U.S. Government	210,004,456
Federal Agency	16,356,924
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	216,736,883
Other	13,281,421
Trading Account	148,101,524
Loans:	
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased under Agreements To Resell	204,329,861
Other Money Market	664,391,381
Other Loans	1,659,333,295
Direct Lease Financing	18,264,346
Buildings and Equipment	69,824,703
Other Assets	65,798,368
TOTAL	$ 3,775,008,440
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY	
Deposits:	
Demand ....$	1,121,366,628
Savings	614,837,753
Other Time	629,314,306
Foreign Offices	644,857,960
Total Deposits ....$	3,010,376,647
Federal Funds Purchased and Other Borrowings	445,773,483
Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses	56,521,048
Other Liabilities	17,351,306
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	38,109,921
Capital Notes—6¾% Due March 1, 1980	30,000,000
STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY	
Capital Stock—$20 Par Value ....$	66,000,000
Surplus	74,000,000
Undivided Profits	16,876,035
Reserve for Contingencies	20,000,000
Total Stockholder's Equity ....$	176,876,035
TOTAL	$ 3,775,008,440

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
61¼	30⅝	Abbt Lb 1.32	12	x77	47⅝	46⅞	47¼+	¼
41⅞	28⅝	ACF In 2.60	8	27	37½	37	37⅛—	⅝
14⅝	7	AcmeCjev 1	7	5	10	9⅞	10	
5⅝	1⅝	AdmDg .04e	3	15	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
13½	7⅝	AdmEx .77e		18	8¾	8⅝	8⅞—	⅜
5¼	1⅝	Adms Millis		6	2⅜	2⅞	2⅞	
81¾	3	Addressog		97	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
11⅞	6½	AdvInv .30e		10	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝—	⅛
31	15⅛	AetnaLf 1.08	7	145	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞—	⅜
9⅛	4⅝	Aguirre Co	8	2	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅜
13⅞	5⅝	Ahmans .20	5	12	9⅛	9	9⅛	
4¼	1⅝	Alleen Inc	5	8	2⅛	2	2	
53	25⅝	AirPrd .20b	13	46	48⅞	48⅛	48⅛—	¼
14⅞	10	Aircoinc .90	5	41	12⅞	12½	12⅞+	⅜
2⅛	1	AJ Industris		1	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝+	⅛
24	8¾	Akzona 1.20	4	28	13⅝	12½	13½—	⅛
15	7¼	Ala Gas 1.18	6	5	10½	10½	10½	
29⅛	5⅛	Alaska Intrs		46	10⅛	9½	10⅛+	⅝
11⅜	4	AlbertoC .36	17	6	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
17¾	10	Albertsn .60	7	7	12⅝	12½	12½+	¼
41	18¼	AlcanAl 1.40	4	46	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛+	½
9⅜	6¼	AlcoStd .48	4	14	8¾	8⅛	8¼—	⅛
32⅞	12⅛	AlconLb .20	17	18	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
7⅝	2	Alexdrs .10e	10	15	3⅝	3¼	3⅝—	⅛
23½	2½	AllsnM 2.84e	2	21	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
12⅛	6¼	AllegCp .45e	2	13	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜—	⅛
32⅞	20⅝	AligLud 1.60	3	14	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛—	⅝
41	29⅝	AlgLud pf 3		15	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
21¼	11⅛	AllgPw 1.52	9	100	16⅝	16½	16½	
9⅛	3⅝	AllenGrp .40	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
54¼	23	AlldCh 1.80	5	300	28	27⅛	28 +	¾
22⅝	8⅝	AldMnt .54	7	9	11⅜	11	11⅝+	⅛
17½	11¼	AlldProd 1	4	8	14	13½	13½—	⅛
25⅜	15⅛	AlldStr 1.50	4	45	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞—	⅛
64¼	55	AlldStr pf 4		z10	55¼	55¼	55¼	
4⅞	1⅝	Alld Supmkt		17	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
10¾	6½	AllisChal .20	4	26	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅛
7¾	3½	AllrtAut .56	5	23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
51¾	25⅞	Alcoa 1.34	6	75	28⅛	27⅛	28¼—	⅛
35	21½	AmalSug 2a	3	51	32½	31½	32⅛+	⅜
52⅞	28⅝	Amax 1.75	5	41	32½	31⅝	32⅛+	⅝
129	77	Amax pf5.25		3	80⅝	80	80⅝—	⅜
12	5⅝	AMBAC .50	4	14	7⅝	7	7 —	⅛
5	2⅝	Amcord .24	4	3	3⅛	3½	3⅛+	⅛
39	25	Amrc pf2.60		5	28	27½	27½—	½
43	12¾	A Hess .30b	2	523	16½	15⅞	16½+	⅝
89¼	39⅛	A Hes pf3.50		4	43⅛	43	43⅛+	¼
16¼	5¼	AAirFlt .44	6	27	8½	8¼	8⅝—	⅛
13⅞	4⅞	Am Airlin	11	86	6	5⅞	5¾	
7½	3⅛	A Baker .20		29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
39¾	27¾	A Brnds 2.56	7	179	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞+	⅝
28⅝	11½	AmBdcst .80	5	342	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	
9⅞	4½	AmBldM .36	5	23	7⅛	6⅞	7 +	⅛
31½	22⅛	A Can 2.20a	6	54	27⅞	27½	27⅞+	⅛
23¾	18	A Can pf1.75		2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
15	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23	12	A Chain 1.20	4	4	15½	15⅝	15½	
25	17⅛	A Cyan 1.50	7	71	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
41	15	A DisTel .52	10	4	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
6⅛	2⅜	AmDualVt		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
27½	13½	AmElPw 2	7	362	18	17⅞	17⅞—	¼
7¼	3⅛	AFamily .24	4	22	5	5	5	
15	2⅛	AmFin .20		10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
26⅝	18½	AGIBd 1.93e		43	24⅛	23⅞	24 +	⅛
19¼	13	AGnCv 1.54e		18	16⅝	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
16	7	A Gnins .60	4	52	9⅞	9½	9⅝—	⅛
26⅝	16	A Gin pf1.80		21	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
16⅞	7½	AmHolt .70	s4	5	10	9⅝	9⅝—	½
44⅞	26¼	A Home .80	21	741	28⅝	28¼	28⅝—	⅝
41⅞	18¾	AmHosp .30	23	118	28⅞	28¼	28⅝—	⅜
7⅛	2¼	A Medicl .12	5	17	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
4½	1¼	A Medicorp	50	37	2⅛	2	2	
13⅜	3¼	AmMot .20e	5	206	4⅝	4½	4½	
41¼	26⅞	ANatGs 2.54	7	68	36⅜	35⅞	36⅛+	⅝
15¾	5¼	AmShip 6.8	13	1	7	7	7 —	¼
7⅞	3	Am Sealing		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
27⅞	13	A Smelt 1.50	3	103	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
15⅝	7¼	AmStand .80	4	56	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
59	37½	A Std pf4.75		18	45	45	45 —	¼
13⅝	5½	AmSteril .28	8	17	6⅝	6⅝	6½—	⅛
34¼	22⅛	AmStores 2	4	12	29¼	29	29 —	⅜
4⅞	5-16	AT&T wt		583	9-16	½	½	
53	39⅝	AmT&T 3.40	9	558	46¼	46	46⅛—	¼
60	44⅝	AmT&T pf 4		35	50⅞	50¼	50⅜—	⅛
49	39¼	ATT pfB3.74		2	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
48¼	38½	ATT pfA3.64		21	42⅜	42⅛	42⅛—	⅜
10¾	6¼	AWatWk .64	5	10	8½	8⅜	8½+	¼
18½	12¼	AW4.1pf 1.43		z30	15½	15½	15½	
13⅛	8½	Ameron .90	3	x2	9¼	9¼	9¼+	¼
4¾	2¼	AmesD .10e	3	6	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
14⅞	5¼	Ametek 1	5	15	12	11½	11½—	⅜
21	9	AMF In 1.24	6	98	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
22⅝	12½	Amfac .80	4	10	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
45¼	28⅝	AMP Inc .33	18	198	23⅝	23¼	23⅝—	⅝
9⅛	6½	Ampco .40a	3	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
4⅞	2	Ampex Corp	3	30	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
33⅝	23⅝	Amstar 2.10	2	87	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞—	⅜
8⅞	7½	Amstr pf.68						
47⅞	32	Amsted 3.20	6	53	39⅞	39	39⅞+	½
11½	5	Amtel .32	4	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
30	13⅝	Anacond 1e	5	50	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞—	⅛
18⅝	12	AnchrH 1.08	5	4	15⅜	15½	15⅜—	⅛
27⅞	15½	AnderC'lay 1	5	22	21⅝	21¼	21⅝+	¼
9	3⅝	Angelica .12	5	11	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
21	11⅛	AnsulCo .62t	4	21	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	¼
15⅝	9⅝	Apache .50	5	22	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞	
15½	8⅝	ApcoOil .49t	3	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
3⅛	½	Apeco Corp		30	13-16	¾	13-16—1-16	
11	4⅛	APL Corp 1	6	20	11½	10⅞	11½+	⅜
12⅝	7½	APL pfC1.06		1	10	10	10 +	⅞
9⅞	5¼	APL pfB .50		1	8	8	8	
5¼	⅞	Appld Mag		12	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
101	45	ARA Sv 1.46	9	1	49½	49½	49½	
9⅛	5	ArcataN .36	3	3	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
24⅞	13½	ArchrD .25b	9	102	17	16⅝	16⅝—	½
4⅞	1¼	Arctic Entr		2	2	2	2	
11	2	Aristar	4	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19¾	11⅛	ArizPSv 1.36	6	71	13⅛	13⅛	13¼—	¼
12¼	4½	ArkBest .41	17	3	6	6	6 —	⅛
27⅛	15¾	ArkLGs 1.70	5	33	23	22½	23 +	⅛
4⅝	1	Arlen RltyD		82	2⅛	2	2⅛	
7⅞	4¼	Armada Cp	4	2	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
25⅝	18⅝	Armco 1.60a	4	107	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞+	⅛
31¼	22	Arm pf 2.10		9	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞+	⅜
32¾	14¾	ArmstCk .92	9	68	21¾	21	21 —	¾
22⅝	11½	Arm Ru 1.40	7	15	15¼	15	15 —	½
14⅝	9⅞	AroCorp 1	5	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
13¾	5	ArvinInd .52	11	10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
104½	52¼	ASA 1.20e		241	66	63⅛	65⅞+	1¾
27⅞	15¼	AshdOil 1.40	4	61	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
31½	13¾	AsdD:G 1.40	6	77	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	
9⅞	5¼	Athlone .40	3	111	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
15	2⅝	Atlco 1.50e	5	18	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
20⅛	12	AtlCyEl 1.59	6	51	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞—	⅛
113¼	73	AtlRich 2.50	10	902	87½	85⅞	86⅞—	⅞
52½	40	AtlRc pf3.75		250	50	49	50 +	2
74½	48	AtlRc pf2.80		33	57⅝	56⅞	56⅞—	⅜
2⅞	1	Atlas Corp	27	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
7	3⅛	ATO Inc .20	3	12	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
56⅞	20¼	AutDat .20e	18	61	30⅛	29⅞	30	
3½	1⅜	Autom Ind.		17	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8⅞	2	Avco Corp	9	18	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
2	5-16	Avco Cp wt		14	11-16	⅝	11-16+1-16	
35⅝	9	AvcoCp pf		22	13⅝	13½	13⅝—	⅛
44	21¾	AveryPd .20	14	21	24½	24¼	24½+	⅛
21⅛	4⅞	AvisInc .40	6	70	6⅛	6¼	6⅝+	¼
9¼	4⅛	AvnetInc .30	2	44	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
65	16⅝	AvonPd 1.43	16	225	32⅛	31⅛	32 +	⅛
22⅞	8⅞	Aztec OilGs	14	22	16⅛	15	16 —	⅜

B

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
37⅞	18½	BabckW .80	6	52	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	
5⅛	2⅜	Bache .10e		25	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
10¼	3½	BakerIn .20	5	21	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
43⅛	22⅛	BakerOil .37	30	137	34½	34⅛	34⅛—	⅜
14⅝	5	BaldDH .40a	4	10	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
14¼	8¼	Ball Cp .60	6	7	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝—	⅛
27½	12½	BalGE 1.96	7	87	17¾	17⅛	17⅝+	⅛
24¾	10⅞	BanCal 1.34	9	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
36⅞	21⅛	Bandag Inc	22	14	28	27⅝	27⅝—	¼
5¾	2	Bangr Punt		6	4	3¾	3¾—	¼
19½	9⅝	BangP pf 2		10	12⅝	11¾	12⅛+	⅛
36½	22	BkofNY 2.20	5	44	29⅛	28	28⅛—	⅜
27¼	8⅝	Bk of Va .88	6	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
57¼	29½	BankTr 3	6	45	37⅛	37	37⅛+	¼
34	16	BarbOil .80a		1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
24½	9⅝	BardCR .20	12	8	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞—	½
22¼	1⅜	Barnett Mtg		91	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
10¼	6	BasicInc .40	3	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16¼	10¼	BatesMf .20	3	19	16	15½	16 —	⅛
20⅝	14⅝	Bate Mf pf 1		7	20	19⅞	20 —	¼
22¼	3⅛	Bathind .40	4	31	5½	5⅛	5½—	¼
45	17⅝	BauschL .60	8	181	23¼	22½	23 +	⅝
43⅝	24⅛	BaxtLab .19	28	565	33⅞	31⅝	32 —	1¼
16½	13	BayStG 1.80	5	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
6	3⅛	BaykCig .32		30	4½	4½	4½	
39⅞	10	Bearing .32	6	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
23⅞	12⅛	BeatFds .72	10	701	17½	17	17½+	⅛
40	16	Beckmn .50	9	16	19½	19½	19½	
40	20¾	BectDick .40	18	118	30⅝	30	30⅛—	⅝
9⅞	6¾	BeechA .60b	4	x10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
21¾	16¼	Beker .28	7	137	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞—	⅜
19½	9½	BelcoP .10e	4	14	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	½
23½	12	Belden 1.20	5	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
8½	4⅞	BeldHe .30b	6	11	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
25⅞	8⅝	Bell How .84	4	72	11¾	10⅝	11¼+	½
17¼	11⅞	BemisCo 1	4	82	16	15⅞	15⅞—	¼
31⅛	20	Bendix 1.80	5	23	25⅝	25¼	25⅝—	¼
49½	31	Bendix pf 3		5	38⅛	37½	37⅝—	⅜
27⅝	11⅛	BenfiCp 1.25	6	134	16⅝	16	16¾+	⅛
67	37	Benef pf4.30		2	43¾	43⅛	43½+	¼
30⅞	20¼	Benf 5pf 2.50		z100	25	24⅞	25 +	1¼
20⅞	3⅛	BenSM 2.20e	3	3	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
6	2⅛	BengtB .07e	3	21	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
11⅛	1⅞	Berkey Pho		36	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
6	2⅛	Best Prod	5	26	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
36⅛	25½	BethStl 2	4	425	27¾	27	27⅜—	⅛
57⅞	34¼	BgThre .60b	15	3	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝—	½
41½	20	BlackDr .40	21	254	23⅝	22⅛	22½—	⅝
7⅛	3⅝	BlairJhn .48	9	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15¾	9⅝	BlisLau 1.10	4	10	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅜
14	7	BlockHR .40	9	23	10⅝	10½	10½—	¼
21½	12	BlueBell .60	5	71	16⅞	16⅛	16½—	¼
3½	1	Bobbie Brks		24	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
20⅛	11⅛	Boeing .60a	5	65	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
19	8⅞	BoiseCas .50	3	124	12⅝	12	12 —	⅝
18¼	13¾	BkMont 1.50	5	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
25¾	15⅛	Borden 1.30	6	57	22⅛	20⅝	22⅛+	⅛
22⅛	12½	BorWar 1.35	4	30	15	14⅝	15 —	¼
3⅛	1⅛	Bormans	5	72	2	2	2 +	⅛
27¼	14	BosEd 2.44	7	109	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅛
12½	4½	Braniff .15e	4	93	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
47¼	27⅛	BriggS 1.60a	12	13	39	38⅝	39 +	⅛
55⅝	30⅝	BristM 1.52	13	255	47⅝	46½	47⅛—	⅛
33	25	BristM pf 2		7	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
14⅞	4½	BritPet .40e	2	315	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
14¼	10	Brkwy Gls 1	5	37	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
20⅞	11½	BklyUG 1.72	7	31	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
28¼	13⅜	BwnGp 1.60	6	24	14⅝	14	14 —	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	BwnShrp .20	6	4	6⅝	6½	6½	
13⅞	4⅛	BrwnFer .20	5	30	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
18⅞	7¼	Brunswk .40	4	103	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛ +	⅛
28	8	BrushW .40	3	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
20⅝	3	BT Mt 1.45e	16	8	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅞	11	BuffFor 1.20	13	2	14	14	14	
46½	19	BucyErie 1	16	72	36	35	35 —	1½
12⅛	7	BuddCo .80	3	17	8½	8⅞	8½	
27⅝	1⅝	Builder Inv	1	30	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
13	6⅛	BulovaW .70	4	13	8⅛	8	8	
21	19½	BunkHil 1.92		14	21¾	21¼	21¾+	¾
8⅛	3⅝	BunkrRa .40	9	71	5⅛	4⅞	5	
17⅛	9⅝	Bunkr pf1.50		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	¼
26½	13⅛	Burlind 1.60	5	50	18⅝	17⅞	18½+	¼
49⅞	27	BurlNor 1.70	6	212	41⅛	39½	40⅝—	1¼
7⅝	6¼	BurlNo pf.55		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
26⅛	10½	Burndy .78	5	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
113	61⅝	Burrghs .58	17	290	62	61⅛	61⅝—	⅛

C

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅞	14	Cabot Cp .92	4	4	18	17¾	18	
3⅛	1⅛	Cadence Ind		11	2⅛	2	2	
4½	2⅛	Caesars Wrl	4	45	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
4½	1⅞	Cal Finanl	7	19	3	3	3 —	⅛
21	12⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	6	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
20⅛	6⅛	Callahn .15r	8	48	8½	8	8½—	⅛
14⅝	1⅛	Camrn Brn		60	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
47⅞	19⅝	CamRL .40a	18	173	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛+	⅝
37⅞	22¼	CamSp 1.24	11	109	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
18⅝	10⅝	CdnPac .86e	6	55	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
13¼	6⅞	CanalR 1.10	7	9	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
39⅛	16¼	CapCit Com	8	53	22½	22⅛	22½—	½
31	13⅛	Cap Ho'd .34	15	46	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜—	⅛
21	1⅛	Capit Mtg		23	3½	3½	3½	
43⅞	24¼	Carbor 1.70	5	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅝
18⅝	9½	Carlisle .88	3	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
9⅛	4⅝	CaroFrg .40	4	x1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
23⅛	10⅛	CaroPw 1.60	7	342	15⅛	14⅞	15 +	⅛
31⅛	15⅛	CarTec 1.60	4	9	18⅝	18⅝	18½	
17	6	CarrCp .52	25	39	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅜
16⅞	8½	CarrGl 1.29e		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
31	12	Cart Hwt .80	7	26	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
52	22	CartHw pf 2		6	28¼	27⅞	27⅞—	⅜
9⅛	4⅜	CartWall .40	8	6	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
11	6	CascNGs .92	7	14	7⅝	7¼	7⅞+	⅛
17⅞	10	CastlCk .80b	7	68	14⅛	14	14⅛	
49⅜	39⅞	CaterTr 1.80	13	238	51½	50⅞	51⅛+	⅝
2⅛	¼	Cavngh Cm		26	⅛	⅛	⅛—	⅛
40⅞	25	CBS 1.46	9	142	32⅝	32	32 —	¼
27½	17½	CBS pf 1		3	22	22	22	
2⅛	⅝	CCI Corp		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
17	11⅛	Ceco Cp 1.15	4	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
35	24½	Celanse 2.80	4	38	26¼	25⅞	26 —	⅝
55¼	40	Caln pfA4.50		7	45	44	44 —	1
15⅛	3¼	Cencoinc .20		132	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
19	4	Centex .12	7	13	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
21½	17	CenHud 1.72	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
20⅛	10	CenIllLt 1.60	5	12	14⅞	14	14⅛	
15⅞	8½	CenIlPS 1.20	8	48	11½	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
17¼	11½	CenLaE 1.28	8	26	15	15	15 —	¼
17⅝	10¼	CeMPw 1.34	8	23	13	12⅝	12⅞—	⅛
17¾	10¾	CenSoW 1.12	10	338	16⅞	16	16⅞ +	⅛
23⅝	9⅝	CenSoya .60	6	x13	11⅜	11	11 —	⅛
23½	13	CenTel 1.12	9	46	19⅛	18⅞	19	
12½	6⅛	Centrn Data	4	10	7⅝	7¼	7⅛—	¼
19⅛	11⅛	Cerro 1.20	3	3	13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
19⅝	6½	Cert-teed .60	12	14	9¼	8⅞	8⅞—	⅜
19	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	5	9	14½	14¼	14¼—	⅛
20⅞	9⅛	Champlnt 1	4	72	13⅞	13½	13⅞	
22	11½	Chml pf1.20		12	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛+	¼
17⅞	7¼	ChamSp .60	7	77	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛—	⅜
15⅛	7	Chance .60	9	39	14½	14⅛	14½+	⅛
35½	12¼	Chartr 1.35e	2	21	19¾	19⅛	19⅜	
30½	18	Chartr NY 2	5	24	22½	22	22 —	⅜
10⅞	7	ChaseFd .72		22	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
56½	24⅝	ChaseM 2.20	6	132	32⅝	32	32⅛—	⅜
42½	3⅞	ChaseMn Tr		625	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
8½	4⅞	Chelsea .40a	2	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
26½	13½	Chemin 1.10	4	37	22⅝	22⅛	22½—	⅛
47½	27¾	ChmNY 2.88	6	106	36½	35⅞	36⅛—	¼
38½	25½	CheVa 1.80a	4	x3	30	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
67½	26¾	Chesbg 1.24	15	56	41⅝	40¼	41⅝—	⅛
32½	25¼	Chessie 2.10	6	256	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
14⅞	9⅛	ChiEastl .65	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	¼
11⅞	5	ChiMilw Cp	1	22	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
18¼	9	Chi Milw pf		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
33½	19¾	ChiPneuT 2	7	3	25	25	25 —	⅛
13¼	7	ChiRkI Pac		5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4¼	1¼	Chris Craft		4	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
13¼	7¼	Chromal .70	4	19	10½	10	10½	
20⅞	7	Chryslr 1.40	5	344	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
6⅛	1	Chrysler wt		30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
14¼	⅝	CI Mtg Gp		43	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11½	2	CI RIt Inv		61	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝+	⅜
23¼	15⅛	CinBell 1.60	6	4	20	20	20	
23¼	13⅛	CinnGE 1.64	9	18	17½	16⅞	17 +	⅛
114	92½	CinG pf9.30		z140	100	100	100	
36⅛	13⅞	CinMila 1.40	6	28	18⅝	17¾	18¼+	½
43½	23¼	CIT Fin 2.20	8	28	35	34⅝	34⅝—	⅝
46¼	20⅞	Citicorp .80	12	408	31½	30⅞	31¼	
62¼	32⅝	CitiesSv 2.40	5	33	42⅝	42	42½+	¼
31¼	2	CitzSo 1.89a	5	50	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
14	1	Citzns Mtg	5	6	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
14	4¼	CityInvst .66	4	110	5¼	5½	5⅝—	⅛
2	5-16	City Inv wt		18	⅝	9-16	9-16—1-16	
23¼	11½	CityIn pf B2		29	15½	15	15 —	¼
29	10⅛	CityIn pf1.31		5	13	12⅞	13 —	¼
46½	17½	ClarkE 1.60	5	21	24⅜	24	24 —	¼
21¼	6⅛	ClarkOil .50	2	10	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅜
82½	57¼	ClvClf 2.60a	10	22	71	70⅝	71 +	¼
33¼	20¼	ClvElIll 2.48	7	x59	27½	26⅞	26⅞	
111¼	104	ClevEl pf 12		z160	107¼	109	109 —	½
95½	64	ClElll pf7.56		z30	77	77	77 +	5½
97	64	ClElll pf7.40		z90	75½	75½	75½+	½
14⅛	5½	ClorxCo .52	8	124	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅜
7⅜	2½	CluetPea .30	6	47	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	CluettP pf 1		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
27¼	5⅝	CMIInv Cp	3	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
11⅛	2¼	CNA Finl		111	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅝	5¼	CNA pfA1.10		86	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8⅝	CNA I 1.08a		9	11½	11¼	11¼—	¼
8¼	13-32	CNA Larw		7	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
20	4½	CNAL pf2.10		7	9⅛	9⅛	9¼+	½
12⅝	3⅝	CoastSt Gas	3	182	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
23⅛	14½	CstSG pf1.83		18	19¼	19	19 +	⅛
19⅝	10¼	CstSG pf1.19		1	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
127¼	44⅝	CocaCol 2.13	15	170	57⅞	56⅝	57⅞—	¼
11⅝	3⅛	CocaBtlg .40	10	110	5⅛	5	5⅛	
13⅝	5	ColdwBk .36	5	6	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	1⅛	Coleco Ind		27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
30¼	15⅝	ColgPal .68	14	x180	24⅛	23⅛	23⅞—	⅛
9⅛	3⅝	CollinAlk .56	5	7	5		5 +	⅛
57⅞	12⅝	ColPenn .40	13	12	28⅛	27⅝	28 —	½
25⅞	14	ColonlSt 1.25	5	4	17¼	17	17¼+	⅛
27¼	15⅛	ColtInd 2	2	63	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
50½	40	Colt pf4.25		6	45½	45¼	45¼—	⅛
20	16	Colt pf1.60		5	18¼	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
28⅛	15½	ColGas 2.06	8	34	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
4¼	⅜	Colum Pict		5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
26⅛	12	ColSOh 1.96	8	60	16½	15⅞	15⅞—	⅝
25	1⅛	Co'wel Mtg		9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13	4⅛	Combd Com	4	111	6½	6½	6½+	¼
106¼	21⅛	CombE 1.80	7	212	31½	30⅞	31⅛—	⅜
37¼	14⅞	ComlSol 1.40	7	12	33	32¾	33	
21¼	13½	ComSo pf.90		1	20	20	20	
30⅝	19⅝	ComwE 2.30	9	68	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	ComEdA wt		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
27⅞	25½	ComE pf2.87		12	27⅝	27⅜	27½+	⅛
24¼	17	ComwE pf 2		3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
24	16	ComE pf1.90		8	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
20½	14⅛	ComE pf1.42		4	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
8½	3⅛	ComwO .22t	3	40	6	5⅞	6 —	⅛
27⅛	12⅛	ComO pf1.72		4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Comput Scl	14	40	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
40⅞	22⅝	Comsat 1	7	159	30⅝	29	29⅛—	2⅛
10	3	ConAgra		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
19⅛	14⅜	ConeM 1.20a	4	7	18⅝	18⅛	18½+	¼
20⅛	6½	ConnM .60	8	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
21⅞	9⅝	Conrac .60	6	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞+	⅜
21⅛	6	ConEd .85a	4	284	9	8⅝	8⅞	
71	34¼	ConEd pf 6		3	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛—	⅝
68	28½	ConEd pf 5		3	40	39⅝	39⅝—	¼
24⅞	10½	ConFds 1.35	6	107	14⅝	14½	14⅞	
70⅞	40½	ConF pf4.50		4	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞—	⅛
20½	8⅞	ConFrgt .70	4	237	12⅞	11⅞	12 —	⅝
25¾	16⅞	ConNGs 2.18	8	34	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	½
24⅞	9	ConsuPow 2	8	117	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞+	⅛
95½	80	CnPw pf7.72		z160	80	80	80 +	1
93	65	CnPw pf7.68		z100	59½	59	59½+	1½
94⅛	47½	CnPw pf7.45		z160	56¼	55⅛	56¼+	⅛
53	46½	ConPow pf 6		16	51	50	50½—	1½
62	34	CnPw pf4.52		z10	36	36	36	
8⅛	3⅛	Cont Air Lin	4	28	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
28⅛	20	ConCan 1.80	7	63	27⅞	27	27⅛+	¼
11	6⅛	ContCop .80	2	25	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
41⅞	23¼	ContCo 2.60	8	99	34½	33½	33⅞—	1
45	25¼	CIIC pfA2.50		9	37½	37	37 —	1⅛
45	26½	CIIC pfB2.50		4	37½	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
39⅛	23¼	ContlCp 2.20	6	13	33⅝	33⅛	33½—	¼
14¼	6⅛	ContlP 1.45e		22	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
15⅝	1¼	Contll Rlty		62	2⅛	2½	2⅛+	⅛
4⅛	¼	Cont Invst		40	15-16	¾	13-16—3-16	
7¼	⅝	ConMtg .38e		155	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
58½	29	ContOil 2	5	99	44⅛	43⅞	44 —	⅛
17	9¼	ContTele 1	8	192	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞—	⅛
31⅛	9½	Control Dat	6	70	12	11⅝	11⅞—	⅛
28	19⅝	Conwood 2	7	3	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	½
8¾	1½	CookUn .39r	5	82	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
46⅞	20⅛	CoopInd 1.04	5	12	25½	25¼	25¼—	½
8½	3⅝	Cooper Lab		4	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
14½	5	CoopTR .60	4	2	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Copeind .40	8	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
34⅞	15½	CoppRg .50a	2	15	19⅝	19	19 —	⅝
27¾	18	CopwCp 1.80	3	2	20	19⅞	20 +	¼
3¼	1	Cordura Cp		51	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
90¼	25	CornG 1.12a	9	94	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞—	1⅛
14⅞	2¼	CornwI'E .40	9	3	3	3	3	
23¾	1⅛	Cousins Mtg		50	3⅝	3½	3½	
13⅝	9	CoxBdct .40	6	6	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
35	23¾	CPC Intl 2	10	71	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝—	¼
34	15¾	Crane 1.40a	3	88	28⅞	28¼	28½+	¼
7½	3⅝	CreditF .42	7	10	5⅞	5	5⅝	
25⅝	13⅛	CrockN 1.66	8	16	19½	19	19	
12⅝	4⅝	CrompK .80	4	6	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
20⅞	11¾	CrouHin .70	7	7	14⅞	14	14⅛—	¼
23	13⅝	Crown Cork	8	18	18	17⅝	18	
39½	19¾	CrwZll 1.80a	5	109	26½	26	26½+	¼
66	51½	CrnZ pf4.20		z120	54½	53	54½+	3
8⅛	1¼	CTS. CSp [illegible]	1	451	¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	
13⅝	6⅝	CTS Cp .50	4	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
13	5	Culligan .40	5	6	6	5⅞	5⅞—	¼
37⅞	11⅝	CumEng 1e	4	40	16⅝	16	16⅞+	⅞
7½	2⅛	CunnDrg .20	10	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅞	8⅝	CurInc 1.08e		7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
14⅞	5	CurtisW .40e	7	48	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
31	16⅝	CutlerH 1.60	4	8	20½	20¼	20¼	
24⅝	15⅝	Cyclop 1.40a	2	24	21½	20⅝	21 —	½
45¼	20⅝	Cyprus 1.40	4	12	23⅝	23½	23⅝+	⅛

D

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
41½	6	Damon .05e	9	41	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	
9⅝	4	DanRiv .40	5	78	5½	5⅛	5¼—	
25¼	14	DanaCp 1.36	4	17	18⅝	18¼	18⅞+	
23½	10⅝	Dartind .60	5	18	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	
27	18⅝	Dartind pf 2		25	22½	22¼	22¼—	
39	9⅛	Dala Genl	7	297	10⅛	9⅝	10	
15⅛	10	Dayco 1.14	6	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	
5½	1	Daylin .04		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	
12	6½	DaytHud .60	4	25	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
27⅛	10⅛	DaytPL 1.66	7	47	14	13⅞	14 +	
109	100	DPL pf 12.50		z100	104½	104½	104½—	
8½	4⅛	DeanWit .40	13	17	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	
53⅝	27¾	Deere 1.40	7	241	40⅝	39½	40⅛+	
15⅞	7⅝	DelmaP 1.20	6	59	10⅛	9⅞	10 +	
24⅞	16	DelMon 1.30	6	17	23½	23	23¼	
56¼	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	5	62	27⅝	27	27 —	
8	1⅝	Deltec Intl		6	3½	3⅛	3½+	
9⅝	2⅛	Deltona Crp	10	4	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
22½	10⅛	DennMfg .90	4	2	14½	14½	14½	
13⅞	5⅞	Dennys .12a	6	668	7⅝	7	7⅝+	
29⅝	20¼	Dentsply .60	13	24	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	
25	4⅝	Deseret Ph	13	37	7	6½	6½—	
11⅞	4	DeSotoin .60	5	14	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	
18	7½	DetEdis 1.45	7	105	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
113	61½	Det E pf9.32		z10	77½	77½	77½+	
93½	49	Det E pf7.68		z30	60	60	60	
17⅛	7⅝	Dexter .36	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
23⅞	6¼	Dial Finl .54	7	11	9⅞	9	9 —	
31¼	20½	DiamInt 2	6	28	26¼	25⅞	25½—	
29⅛	20½	DiamSh 1.40	4	68	24	23⅛	24 —	
16⅝	12	Dia pf D1.20		2	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	
17⅞	6⅛	DickAB .52	4	9	8	8	8	
12½	6	Dictaphn .60	6	40	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
39⅝	11	Diebold .40b	8	25	16	15⅞	16	
9⅛	3	DiGlorgo .33	11	9	4⅛	4	4	
122⅞	45⅛	Digital Eqpt	13	50	49⅞	49¼	45½—	
8	4⅞	Dillngm .40	4	17	5⅛	5	5	
24	17¼	Dillnsm pf 2		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	
34	23	Dillon 1.20b	10	37	25⅛	25	25⅛—	
54½	16⅝	Disney .12b	16	536	27¼	26½	27⅛—	
18⅝	4⅛	Disston .72	4	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Diversfd In	4	45	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	
17¼	13-16	DivMt 1.56e		58	2⅝	2¼	2⅛—	
22⅞	6½	DrPepr .30	15	203	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	
64⅝	31⅝	DomeM .80a	12	147	44	42⅛	44	
24⅝	15⅝	Donnelly .56	11	17	20⅝	19¾	20⅛+	
9⅞	7⅛	Dor cCp .20	4	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	
41¼	24⅝	Dover 1.20	6	29	30	29⅝	30 +	
70	49⅞	DowCh 1.40	10	916	56½	55½	56⅛—	
4⅛	2⅛	DPF Inc		22	3⅛	3¼	3¼—	
48	26⅝	Dravo 1.60	7	5	29⅝	29½	29⅝+	
73⅝	33	Dresser 1.40	9	27	40⅝	40	40 —	
70⅛	35⅝	Dres pf 2.20		10	43	43	43	
63½	32	Dresr pfB 2		4	36½	36½	36½—	
19⅝	12½	DrexBd 1.44		x2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	
9⅝	3½	Dreyfus .70e	8	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
20⅛	10	Duk Pw 1.40	7	757	13⅝	12⅞	13½+	
101¼	70⅛	Duke pf8.70		z130	78	78	78 —	
101½	65	Duke pf8.20		z10	75	75	75 +	
36	13½	DunBrad .96	13	32	19¾	19¾	19⅞—	
4⅛	1	Duplan Cp		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
179	84½	duPont 5.50e	9	203	92⅝	91¾	91⅞—	
66¼	53	duPnt pf4.50		8	58⅝	58¼	58⅛—	
21¼	14	DuqLt 1.72	6	89	15	14⅝	14⅝—	
27	19¾	Dq 4.2pf2.10		z100	22	21½	21½—	
14⅝	5½	Dymoin .40	3	12	7	6⅞	7	

E

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
22½	18	EaglPic 1.04	4	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
11¼	7	EascoCp .50	3	8	8⅝	8½	8⅝—	
8½	3⅛	EastAir Lin		85	4	3⅞	4 +	
30⅝	12½	EastGs .45e	7	251	28⅛	27½	27½—	
17	8	EastUtl 1.50	8	35	10⅞	10¼	10¼—	
117⅞	57⅝	EasKd 1.56a	17	476	64⅝	63¼	64⅛+	
37	18	Eaton 1.80	4	43	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞—	
34	15	Echlin .38	14	32	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝—	
25⅞	10	EckrdJk .30	14	30	16¾	16⅝	16⅝—	
16⅛	5	Eckd NC .28	6	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
19⅞	7	EG&G .12	12	83	11⅝	11½	11½—	
3⅛	⅛	Elect Assoc		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	
4⅛	1	El Mem Mg	3	21	1½	1⅛	1⅛—	
8¼	4⅛	ElMM pf 1K		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	
12	6	Elgin Natl		9	9	8⅝	8⅝—	
4⅞	2	Elixir Ind	6	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	
16⅝	9⅛	E:PasoCo 1	4	76	12⅝	12½	12½+	
28	17	EltraCp 1.60	5	42	24⅛	23⅝	24—	
45⅝	20⅝	EmerEl .70	15	374	25	24⅝	24⅝—	
59⅝	24	EmeryA .96	18	58	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛—	
10⅛	6⅝	EmeryIn .34	6	3	9	9	9	
22	14⅝	Emhrt 1.30b	4	33	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛—	
3	1⅝	EMI Lt .13e	4	21	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞—	
16⅝	9⅝	EmpDE 1.28	8	345	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛—	
13⅞	5⅛	EmpFin .57t	11	57	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	
12	4⅛	Empire Gas	2	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝	
21⅝	12⅝	EnglhM .60a	4	125	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
132	84	EngM pf4.25		1	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞+	
7	4⅝	EnnisBu .32	3	7	5	4⅞	5	
20	12½	Entex 1.20	5	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	
35	7⅝	Envirotecl	6	63	9⅛	9	9⅛—	
16	7	Equimrk .88	5	23	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
32¼	20⅞	EquilGs 2.40	5	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
22⅝	10	EqutLf 1.89e	7	11	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	
34	21⅛	Esmark 1.40	5	32	27	26⅞	26⅞—	
7	3¼	Esquire .32	3	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	
5¼	2⅛	Esterline .30	6	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	
30	19	Ethyl 1.20a	4	16	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞—	
40	26	Ethyl pf2.40		17	38⅝	37⅞	37⅞—	
13¼	2	Evans Prod		162	3¼	3	3⅛—	
18⅞	9⅛	ExCellO 1	5	45	12	11⅝	11⅝—	
24¼	16¼	Exclsr 1.68a		8	18¼	18⅛	18⅛—	
99⅝	54⅞	ExxonCp 5e	5	289	67⅛	66⅝	67⅛—	

F

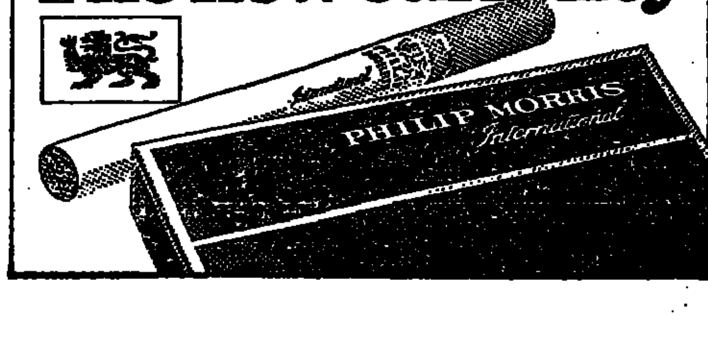
—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅛	4⅛	Fabrge .40	3	39	5	4⅞	5 —	
64	16⅛	FairCam .80	3	69	17⅞	17½	17⅞—	
7⅝	3⅛	Fairind .30	7	35	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅛	6	FairmtF .60	6	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	
3½	1⅛	Falstaf Brw		14	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
11¼	3⅛	FarWIF .44t	8	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12	3½	Farah Mfg		40	5½	5	5	
14⅝	2½	Fedders Cp		37	4	3⅝	3⅞—	
22½	13¼	FedMog 1.80	7	8	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	
20⅝	11½	FedNMt .68	7	651	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	
22½	15	FedPap 1.50	3	55	18¼	18	18	
16¼	12½	FPap pf1.20		1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
8	3⅛	FedSign .30	3	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
37½	20⅝	FedDSt 1.16	12	272	32¼	32	32 —	
25	13⅝	FerroCp 1	5	2	18⅝	18	18 —	
19	9⅛	Fibrebrd .90	4	4	13	13	13	
5⅛	2	Fidelity Fin	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10¼	9-16	Fid Mtg Inv		48	2⅛	2	2 —	
36⅛	22¼	FidelUn 2.40	5	11	27	27	27 —	
18½	6½	FieldcrMil 1	3	15	9¼	9	9⅛—	
12⅝	5⅞	FiltrolCp .60	4	1	8¼	8¼	8¼+	
15⅝	5½	FlntFed .60t	4	25	9½	9¼	9¼—	
20	12¼	Firestn 1.10	6	164	15⅝	15½	15⅝—	
16⅝	5	FstChar .27t	8	101	10⅛	10¼	10⅛—	
39	15	FstChic .98	8	98	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝—	
60	26⅞	FstIntBnc 1	13	17	39	38⅝	39 —	
19⅛	17⅝	FstMiss .24	4	104	18⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	
10⅛	⅝	FstMtg Inv		156	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	
45⅛	21⅝	FstNBo 1.88	6	25	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
28	16½	FstNStBn 2	6	1	21½	21½	21½—	
45	12	FstPa 1.32	5	90	16⅝	16	16⅛—	
14	2⅛	FPaMt 1.95e	4	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	
11⅛	5⅞	FstUnR .96b	10	16	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
10⅞	4	FstVaB .45e	6	64	5¼	4⅞	4⅞—	
24¼	10	FWisCp 1.76	15	19	15⅝	15⅛	15⅞+	
38	14	Fischvl 1.10	7	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
15¾	8½	FishFds .40	6	11	11⅛	11	11 —	
7⅝	4⅛	FishrSci .20	9	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	
11	3⅛	FleetEnt .24	25	70	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	
11⅝	8½	FlemIng .70	7	24	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	
14⅝	6⅛	Flexvan .42t	3	79	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	
19⅞	9⅛	Flintkot 1.16	5	10	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	
32	14¼	FlaE Coast	5	35	17⅛	16½	17⅛+	
14	7¼	FlaGas .80	4	30	10	9⅞	9⅞—	
30½	10⅞	FlaPow 1.95	7	58	17½	17⅛	17⅛+	
29⅛	13½	FlaPwL 1.36	7	186	18⅝	18¼	18⅝—	
54¼	17⅛	FlaStl 1.50	3	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
37½	15	FluorCp .30	10	490	19⅞	18½	19 —	
21¼	9	FMC .92	4	534	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	
35	21½	FMC pf2.25		1	25½	26½	26½	
9	3⅛	Fd Fair .20	4	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	
11¼	5¼	FooteCB .20	9	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	
54⅛	28⅛	FordM 3.20	9	245	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛—	
14⅝	9¼	ForMcK .88	4	22	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	
26	17½	FMK pf1.60		3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	
17	10¼	FIDea 1.24a		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
21¼	12	FtHowP .40	12	2	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	
64½	13	FosterWhl 1	6	76	20½	19½	19⅞—	
48⅛	18⅛	Foxboro .60	12	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞+	
20	10	FrnklnM .40	9	72	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	
27⅛	17⅛	FreepM 1.60	5	57	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛+	
25⅞	13	Fruehf 1.80	4	34	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	
10¼	2⅞	Fuqua Ind	2	208	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	

G

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9	2	Gableind 1t	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	
3½	⅞	GAC Corp	2	15	1½	1⅛	1½	
11¼	6	GAF Cp .52	4	346	9¼	9⅛	9⅛+	
17⅞	11¾	GAF pf 1.20		16	15¼	15½	15½—	
33¾	17	GamSk 1.40	4	1	21¼	21¼	21¼—	
33⅞	16⅛	GamS pf1.60		1	20	20	20 +	
38⅛	19½	Gannett .44	17	26	26¼	26	26⅛—	
25¼	16⅞	GardDen .76	13	99	20	19⅛	19⅛—	
11⅞	6⅛	Garfinkl .96	5	17	9	8⅞	9	
17⅞	1½	Garlock .83	5	6	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	
14	8	Gas Svc 1.12	7	4	10⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4½	1	Gateway In	2	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	
7⅝	2¼	GCA Corp	3	12	3¼	3¼	3¼	
10⅛	4⅞	Gemini Cap		4	7	7	7 +	
15	6⅛	GnAInv .24e		x17	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
50⅛	27⅝	GnAOil .80b	9	52	41⅝	41⅛	41⅞+	
45	22¼	GATran 1.80	6	34	30½	30	30½—	
80	33	GATn pf2.50		2	38¼	38¼	38¼—	
10⅛	6⅛	GnCable .44	5	33	8½	8¼	8⅛	
15⅛	9⅝	GenCig 1.20	6	13	12⅝	12½	12½—	
14	5⅝	G Cinma .44	5	39	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛+	
7⅝	2¼	Gen Develpt	3	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛—	
38⅛	13½	Gen Dynam	5	38	23⅛	23⅛	23½+	
65	30	GenEl 1.60	10	340	34⅛	34	34⅝—	
28⅝	16	GnFood 1.40	8	163	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛—	
16½	1	GnGth 1.10e	14	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	
9⅞	4⅛	GnHost .40e	3	34	5⅛	5½	5⅝+	
17⅛	4⅝	GenInst .27t	3	24	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
16⅝	4⅛	GnMed .14e	7	21	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	
57⅞	28⅛	GenMill 1.20	13	71	45¾	45⅛	45⅞—	
55½	28⅞	GnMot 3.40e	11	707	37⅛	36½	37⅛—	
71	59½	GnMotSpl 5		2	61½	61½	61½—	
12⅞	4⅝	GenPort .60	69	75	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
20¼	9½	GPubUt 1.68	5	x302	12⅛	12½	12⅛—	
8¼	4⅛	G Refrs .10e	6	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
53	17¾	GnSignal .76	10	9	27	26⅞	27 —	
4⅛	1⅞	Gen Steel	3	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
26⅝	16⅝	G TelEl 1.80	9	502	20	19⅝	20 +	

(Continued on next page.)

The new currency



Currency Rates

January 20, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank fo[reign] exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currenci[es] in the national currencies of each of the following financial cente[rs]. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.	Gldr.	BF com	SwissF.	Dan.
Amsterdam	2.4680	5.8050	103.755*	56.40*	38.15(y)	—	6.9330*	96.868*	43.
Brussels (c)	35.575	83.80	14.373	8.124	5.10*	14.438	—	13.95	6.2
Frankfurt	2.3705	5.5625	—	54.21*	3.560x	96.44*	6.679*	91.68*	41.
London (z)	2.35545	—	5.5765	10.2580	1523.75	5.78575	83.82	5.965	13.
Milan	647.20	1522.80	272.48	147.98	—	262.47	18.19	253.66	114.
Paris	4.3675	10.300	184.150*	—	6.7090x	177.450*	12.30*	171.975*	77.
Zurich	2.550	5.9568	106.75*	57.90*	0.391*	102.80*	7.180*	—	44.

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.6525; Escudo: 24.[...]; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.16; Schilling: 16.35; Sw. krona: 4.0530; Yen: 300.[...]; Belgian financial franc: 35.875.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

(Continued from preceding page.)

Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
25¼	GT(El) pf2.50		2	27¾	27⅜	27⅝—	⅛
12½	GTFt pf1.25		y30	14	14	14 +	1½
9½	G Tire 1.10b	3	49	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
3⅛	Genesco Inc	4	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
17	GenuPts .56	18	12	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞—	¼
22¼	GaPac .80b	10	76	32½	31⅞	32⅛+	⅞
52	GaPw pf7.72		250	65	65	65 +	2
8½	GerberPd 1	9	4	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
96	GettyO 1.30e	10	12	143	142¼	143	
8⅝	GlanPCem 1	5	27	11	10⅞	10¼—	1
5¼	Gib Fini .73t	4	32	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛—	⅝
3⅛	GladLw .10e	4	12	3⅜	3¾	3¾	
7⅛	GiffdHill .52	3	3	9⅛	9	9	
20¼	Gillette 1.50	7	295	21¾	21¼	21¾+	¼
4⅛	Ginos Inc	4	49	5⅛	5¼	5⅛—	⅛
4⅛	Gleason WK		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
6⅛	Global Mar	10	100	12	11½	11¾—	⅜
11⅛	GlobeUn 1	4	18	13⅞	13½	13⅞—	¼
5	GoldWt Fin	7	16	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
12½	Goodrh 1.12	4	128	15⅞	14⅜	14⅞—	1
66⅞	Gdrch pf7.85		z20	76	74⅞	76 +	2
11¾	Goodyr 1.10	5	191	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞+	⅛
5½	GorJwlA .32	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
13⅛	Gou'din 1.10	5	26	18¼	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
12⅜	Gould pf1.35		7	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
18	Grace 1.60	5	39	23⅝	23	23⅛	
7⅛	GrandUn .80	19	8	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
12¼	Granitv 1.50	3	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
1½	Grant WT		112	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5	GrayDrg .40	3	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
1	GtAMt 2.57e		125	2⅛	2¼	2⅛—	¼
6⅛	GtAtlPac	6	27	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞—	⅛
9⅛	GtNoIr 1.10e	1	22	11⅝	11	11⅛+	⅝
28⅞	GtNorN 1.80	4	8	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
6⅛	GtWnFin .44	7	184	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
3⅛	GrtWU 2.92e	3	19	23	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
11¼	GtWn pf1.88		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
12½	GrGiant 1.08	6	21	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	⅞
9¼	Greyh 1.04a	7	114	12¼	11⅞	11⅞—	⅜
1⅛	Greyhnd wt		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15-16	Grolier Inc		27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
8¼	Grumm .60	4	31	11	10⅞	10⅞	
6	Guarin .10e	7	8	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	¼
1⅛	GuaMt 2.57e		27	3⅛	3¼	3¼+	⅛
5⅞	GlfLfHld .50	5	59	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	
1¼	GulfMtg Rlt		5	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
16	GulfOil 1.70	4	389	19	18½	18⅞+	⅛
6¼	GlfRes .25e	3	108	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅜
12	GfR pfB1.30		7	16⅛	16⅛	16½	
8¼	GlfStUt 1.72	8	94	12½	12¼	12¼—	½
18	GlfWnInd 1	4	42	24	23½	23⅞—	½
3	GlfWInd wt		59	3¾	3½	3⅝+	⅛
38	GlfW pf 3.87		1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛—	½
1⅜	Gulton Ind	1	17	2½	2¼	2½+	¼

H

Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8	HallFB .44	10	25	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞—	⅛
10	HallPrt .80a	4	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
104	Hallibtn 1.20	17	163	120½	117½	120½+	2
10⅞	HamrtP 1.20	3	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	¼
2⅞	Handlmn .40	9	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18	HandyH .80	7	1	21½	21½	21½	
6	HanesCp .68	3	12	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛+	⅛
19	Hanna 1.35	15	12	24⅝	24½	24⅝—	⅛
12¼	HarcBr .20	6	12	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞—	⅛
2½	Hardees	36	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
17¼	HarnIsf 1.80	4	16	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
7⅛	Harrahs .22	7	12	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛
13	Harris 1.20	6	14	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅜
9⅛	Harsco 1b	4	32	11⅛	11	11 —	⅝
4⅛	HartSMx .60	4	85	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	
5⅞	HarteHk .20	6	7	8⅛	8	8	
12½	HatISe 1.44a		1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
14⅛	HawllEl 1.68	8	5	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
7	HayesAlb 1	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2	Hazeltine	7	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5½	HCA M .50e	3	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
4⅞	Hecks .12	5	28	8	7⅛	7⅛+	⅜
10⅞	HeclaM .50t	10	79	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
4⅛	Heilern .48a	5	37	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
27	HeinzH 1.12	11	34	43⅞	43⅛	43½—	⅛
2	Helene Curt	5	24	3	3	3	
17	HellerInt .84	11	200	28⅞	28	28⅛—	⅛
4	HelmeP .60		17	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
19¼	HelmrhP .30	9	19	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
5⅜	HemInc .88e		7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
21	Hercules .80	9	118	23⅛	23¼	23⅛+	⅛
8½	HershFd .80	8	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅜
14¼	Hesston .40	5	3	21½	21	21⅛—	⅛
17¼	Heub'n 1.10	8	127	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
52	HewltPk .20	19	64	58⅞	57½	58⅛+	⅜
2⅛	High Voltg	8	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
10⅛	Hillenbd .60	7	35	15	14½	14⅞—	⅜
8⅞	Hilton Htl 1	7	84	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
1¼	HMW Ind	3	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10	Hobart .80	8	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
6⅛	HoernW .72	4	3	10	10	10 +	⅛
2⅛	Hoff Elctrn		9	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
4⅛	Hoilday .32	5	142	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9⅛	HlidyA 1.70t		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
12½	HollySug 2	9	42	31⅞	31	31⅞+	⅝
27⅛	Homestk 1a	10	402	37⅞	35½	37⅛+	⅜
17½	Honywll 1.40	5	259	22⅛	21⅛	22 —	⅛
11	HoovBll 1.28	5	6	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
1½	Horizon Co		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7½	HospAff .37t	6	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
5⅜	HospCpA .20	7	42	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅛
4⅞	HosHnll .35	3	17	6⅞	6⅛	6½—	⅛
6	Houdall .80a	4	32	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
4	HougMlf .48	4	2	7⅛	7½	7½	
3⅞	HouFab .70e	6	57	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7	HouseFin 1	14	184	15	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
24½	HouF pf2.50		5	29	29	29	
22	HouF pf2.37		5	34⅛	34	34⅛+	⅛
16½	HousLP 1.56	7	80	25⅞	25	25⅛—	⅜
16⅛	HouNGs .60	10	49	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅜
33½	HouG pf2.50		8	64⅞	64⅛	64⅞—	3½
4	HowJohn .20	6	81	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9½	Howmet 1	5	9	11⅞	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
9⅛	Hubbrd 1.60	7	16	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
12½	HudsA 1.60	3	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
12⅛	HudsB 1.20e	3	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
2⅛	HughHat .40	4	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
35⅛	Hughs Tl .50	18	186	66	65⅛	66 —	⅞
3⅜	Humana	5	12	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
3¼	HuntCh .24	10	58	12	11⅛	11⅞—	⅛
4⅛	HuttnEF .44	5	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
12⅛	Huyck .40	13	29	17	16⅛	16⅛	
4⅛	Hydromt .24	4	21	5⅛	5½	5⅛	

I

Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅛	ICN Pharm		39	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
21	IdahoP 1.96	8	72	26	25⅞	25⅞+	⅛
10⅛	IdealBasic 1	5	20	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
50	Ideal pf4.75		1	60	60	60 —	2
2½	IdeaToy .10t	3	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9½	IDS RI 3.32e	5	84	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	1⅛
10⅞	IllCent 1.30	4	149	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛—	⅜
27	IllCen pf3.50		7	39⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	¼
14	IllPower 2.20	9	127	19	18½	18⅞—	⅛
15⅛	IllToolW .50	10	8	20⅛	20½	20⅛	
4⅛	ImpCpAm	7	298	8⅛	8	8⅛	
19⅛	INA Cp 2.10	7	112	31⅞	30⅛	31⅛—	⅛
14	INA Inv 1.56		10	17⅛	17½	17⅛	
2⅛	Income Cap		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7⅛	IncCCp .93e		5	8½	8¼	8⅛+	⅛
14	IndianGas 2	7	5	18	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
12	IndplPL 1.82	9	23	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞—	½
9¼	IndNat 1.20	4	20	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	¼
4⅛	Inexco Oil	8	37	6⅛	6⅛	6½	
50¼	IngerR 2.32	12	71	65⅞	64⅛	65 —	⅛
31	IngR pf2.35		3	40½	40	40½+	½
28⅛	InldSH 2.40a	5	47	34⅛	33⅛	33⅞—	½
4⅛	Inmont .40	3	26	6	5⅞	6	
5⅛	Insilco .70	3	14	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
9⅛	Insll pfA1.25		1	10½	10½	10½	
25¼	InspCop 2.60	5	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
1	Instit InvTr	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
3⅞	Integon .28	5	11	5⅞	5½	5⅛—	⅛
17	Interco 1.46	5	20	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
7⅛	Intrcntl Div	6	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
21⅛	Interlake 2a	3	21	28½	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
169½	IBM 6	13	492	169½	167¼	169½+	1⅛
19⅛	IntFlav .26b	29	185	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	¼
16⅛	IntHarv 1.70	5	79	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
6⅛	IntHold .97e		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
31⅛	IntMinl 1.28	5	364	35⅛	35½	35⅛—	⅛
6	IntMng 1f	3	17	8	7⅞	8	
15¼	IntMultf 1.36	5	4	21⅛	21¼	21⅛—	⅛
16⅛	InNick 1.40a	6	44	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	
31⅛	IntPaper 2	6	210	35⅛	34⅛	35 —	⅛
3	IntRect .10e	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
12	IntTT 1.52	4	523	16½	16⅛	16½	
31⅛	ITT pf4.50		16	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
28⅛	IntTT pfJ4		6	36⅛	36	36⅛+	¼
28⅛	IntTT pfK4		21	37	36½	36⅞—	⅛
18	ITT pfN2.25		15	23⅛	22⅛	23 —	⅛
36	IntTT pfO5		4	45⅛	44⅛	45¼+	½
10½	Intrpce 1.10	5	2	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞+	⅛
7⅛	IntrpubGp 1	4	5	10	9⅛	10	
4⅛	Intrst Brds	4	5	5⅛	5½	5⅛—	⅛
14	IntrsPw 1.40	8	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
2⅛	IntrstUn .24	3	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10⅛	IaBeef 2.07t	3	10	15	14⅛	15 +	⅛
8	Iowa El 1.30	14	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10	IowaIG 1.44	9	52	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	½
15	IowaPw 1.84	7	5	18	17⅛	18 +	⅛
14½	IowaPS 1.52	8	9	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
2	Ipco Hosp	5	11	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
10	ITE Imp .64	6	84	15⅛	14⅞	15 —	1
4⅛	Itek Corp		16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
8⅛	IU Intl .85	4	108	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
13⅛	IU Int pf1.25		6	15	15	15 —	⅝

J-K

Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6⅛	JamesF .68	8	11	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
9⅛	Jantzen .70	4	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
4⅛	Japan 1.67e		10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
20⅛	JeffPilot .60	13	74	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	1
54	JerCe pf8.12		z40	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛+	1⅛
16⅛	JewelC 1.20	8	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
1⅛	Jewelcor	2	11	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
19⅛	JimWalt .80	6	87	24½	23⅞	24 —	½
17	JimW pf1.60		10	28½	28⅛	28⅛	
17⅛	JHanS 1.52e		27	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
16⅛	JHanl 1.88e		x39	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
14⅛	JhnMan 1.20	6	49	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
73⅛	JohnJn .80a	25	295	74	72⅛	73⅛	
6⅛	JohnCon .80	9	37	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
4⅛	JonLogn .40	4	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
47⅛	JonLau pf 5		z10	51	51	51 +	⅛
10⅛	Jostens .90	5	x14	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
25	JoyMfg 1.50	11	100	46½	44⅛	45⅛—	1⅛
12	Kaiser Alu 1	3	87	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
4	KaisCem .60	7	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
20⅛	KaiCe pf2.50		1	23	23	23 +	½
7⅛	KaneMill .30	2	5	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
16	KCtyPL 2.20	8	21	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
7⅛	KC Soutn 1r	5	18	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
11⅛	KanGE 1.56	8	82	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
10⅛	KanNe 1.32b	6	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
14⅛	KaPLt 1.52	8	4	18	18	18 —	⅛
2	Katy Ind	3	2	3½	3⅛	3½	
9⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
2⅛	KaufBrd .16		298	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
7⅛	Kawecki .40	4	68	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	1
8⅛	KayserR .60	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	
2½	KeeneCp .28	5	61	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4½	Keller .56	4	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
10¼	Kellogg .60	16	33	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
6½	Kellwood .80	4	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
24⅛	Kennmt 1.48	5	4	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
25⅛	Kennect 2.60	6	284	37	35½	35⅞—	⅞
10⅛	KyUtil 1.74	8	39	17	16⅛	17	
47⅛	KerrMcGe 1	14	388	63⅛	61⅛	62⅛—	⅛
12⅛	KeystCon 1a	2	3	16	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
5⅛	Kidde .88	3	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
18⅛	KimbCl 1.60	7	43	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	⅛
4	KingDSt .48	6	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	KirschCo .90	5	6	12	12	12 —	¼
13⅛	KLM Airlin		5	21	20⅛	21 +	⅛
16½	KnightRid .54	8	43	16¼	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
3⅛	Koehrg .30p	5	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
33	Koppers 2.40	4	143	39⅛	39	39⅛—	¼
42⅛	Koppr pf 4		z180	46	46	46 +	1⅛

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
47⅛	26⅞	Kraftco 1.92	11	70	38⅞	38½	38½—	¼
28⅛	18⅛	KresgeS .22	19	475	24	23⅛	24 +	⅛
24⅛	14⅛	Kroger 1.36	6	379	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Kysor .40	3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛

L

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28⅛	11⅛	LacGas 1.96	8	5	14⅛	14	14⅛—	⅛
20	11⅛	LamSess 1b	3	15	18⅛	17⅞	18 —	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	LatrobS .10r	4	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	LearSieg .28	3	34	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
27	17⅛	Lears pf2.25		10	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
20¼	7½	LeedsN .50	5	7	9½	9¼	9¼—	⅛
10	5⅛	Leesona .60	2	8	8⅛	7⅞	8	
7⅛	½	LehVal Ind	6	8	⅞	13-16	⅞	
16	7⅛	Lehmn .72e		105	9⅛	9⅛	9½	
11⅛	2⅛	Lennar Crp	6	47	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
27⅛	18	Lenox .72	5	29	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
8⅛	3½	LevFd Cap		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
22⅛	12⅛	LeviStra .48	9	172	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛+	⅛
5½	1½	Levitz Furn	6	188	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛
32⅛	12½	LOF 2.28	6	995	17⅛	16⅞	17	
6⅛	3⅛	LibbMcNL	4	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅛	7⅛	LibrtyCp .40	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
16⅛	1⅛	Librty Loan		17	3	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
16	3½	LibrtyLn pf		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
32⅛	24⅛	LiggMy 2.50	8	22	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
99⅛	72	LiggM pf 7		z40	75½	74	75½+	1⅛
82⅛	35⅛	LillyEli 1	23	187	57⅛	57⅛	58⅛+	⅛
43½	19	LincNat 1.60	8	42	26⅛	26¼	26⅛+	⅛
87⅛	39½	LincNt pf 3		13	53½	53½	53½—	½
18	18⅛	LincPl 1.74a		3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
3	1	Lionel Corp	4	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	2⅛	LittonIn .13t		168	4⅛	4⅛	4½+	⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Litton ptc pf		9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
19⅛	10	Litton pfB 2		7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
18	⅜	LMI Inv	7	16	2	1⅛	1⅛	
5½	3⅛	Lockhd Airc	3	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
23¼	18⅞	Loews 1.28	5	40	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
13⅞	3⅛	LomaFin .36		77	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
35	11⅛	LomM 3.39e	5	38	17	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Londont .40e	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
21	8⅛	LoneStind 1	5	48	10⅞	10½	10⅞+	⅛
31⅛	16⅛	LoneSG 1.60	8	99	26½	26	26½+	½
18½	9⅛	LngIsLt 1.46	6	147	12⅛	12¼	12⅛—	⅛
70	38½	LongDrg .68	22	4	48½	48⅛	48⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Loral Corp	5	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
54⅛	16⅛	LaLand 1.12	9	261	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	1
24⅛	6⅛	LaPacif .15	5	228	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞+	⅛
25⅛	16⅛	LouisGs 1.84	12	2	21½	21½	21½	
16	8⅛	Lowensin 1	3	2	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
12½	7⅛	LTV Corp	2	126	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
16⅛	9⅛	LTV Cp AA		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
57	35⅛	LTVCp pf 5		4	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
43½	28⅛	Lubrizol 1	16	114	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛+	½
14	7½	LuckStr .58b	9	38	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	¼
12⅛	7½	Ludlow 1.60	6	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
39⅛	16	LukenSt 1.40	6	9	25⅛	25½	25½—	⅛
15⅛	5	LykYng .50e	2	163	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
38⅛	10⅛	Lykes pf2.50		58	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	½
8⅛	3	LyncCSy .40	6	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛

M

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅛	5⅛	MacAF .60b	3	1	7	7	7	
3⅛	1	MacDonal	12	22	1½	1½	1½	
7⅛	3	Macmill .25	3	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
16⅛	9	Mcml pf1.20		13	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞+	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Macy 1.10	5	19	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
56	38⅛	Macy pf 4.25		z108	44	43⅛	44 +	⅛
11	5⅛	MadFd .60e		32	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	MadSq Gar		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2½	MagicCf .32	9	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	Magvox .15p		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
20	10⅛	Mallory 1	5	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
26⅛	10	MalHyd .44b	12	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Manhat Ind		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14½	8⅛	Manpwr .88	4	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	¼
40¼	19½	MfrHan 1.72	7	43	28⅞	28½	28½—	¼
31⅛	14	MAPCO .70	16	238	31½	29⅛	29⅞—	1½
10⅛	4⅛	Marathn Mf		26	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
54⅛	26½	MaraO 1.88a	6	122	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	1
28⅛	13⅛	Marcor 1	4	191	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
50½	26½	Marcr pf A2		9	34⅛	33½	34 +	½
26⅛	6½	Maremt .40	4	76	8⅛	8⅛	8½—	⅛
25½	12⅛	MarMid 1.80	5	58	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
35	11⅛	Marionl .48	12	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
47⅛	30½	Marlen 1.60	16	529	43⅛	41	41⅛—	2⅛
44⅛	12⅛	Marley .60	7	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
22⅛	6⅛	Marriot .52t	9	337	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	½
23¼	12⅛	MarshF 1.24	8	109	20	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
19¼	12½	MartMa 1.38	4	23	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
28⅛	10⅛	MrldCup .54	6	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
46	19	MascoCp .32	16	30	33⅛	32½	32½—	1⅛
40⅛	14⅛	Masonite .54	14	209	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
21	11⅛	MassyF .60e	4	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
18⅛	7⅛	MasMt 1.32e	6	10	10	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
19⅛	11⅛	MasCp 1.57e		43	14⅞	14½	14⅞+	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	MasInc 1.08		62	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
17⅛	11⅛	MatsuE .29e	6	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
28½	16	MayDSt 1.60	8	12	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
22⅛	13⅛	MayerOs .92	6	12	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
28⅛	16	Maytg 1.30a	12	73	22	21⅛	22	
9⅛	5⅛	MBPXL .20e	3	7	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
38⅛	19⅛	MCA Inc 1	5	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
14	7	McCord .96	4	5	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
16½	1⅛	McCror .90p		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
107⅛	48⅛	McDer 1.20	9	204	65⅛	64½	65⅛+	½
63⅛	21⅛	McDonalds	18	458	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛+	⅛
20⅛	7⅛	McDonD .40	3	68	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
23¼	11⅛	McGd 1.50	7	61	14⅛	13½	14	
9	5⅛	McGrwH .50	7	48	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞+	⅛
62⅛	18	McIntyre	7	z60	39⅛	39	39 —	1
35½	9½	McKee .80a	5	8	14	13⅛	13⅛	
49⅛	18⅛	McLean .72	5	7	20	19⅛	20 +	½
37⅛	12⅛	McLout 1.60	4	21	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
19⅛	11⅛	MeadCp 1.20	3	61	16⅛	16	16⅛	
41	27⅛	Mea pfA2.80		18	32	32	32 +	½
41	26	Mea pfB2.80		1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	MEI Cp	3	8	1½	1⅛	1½	
31⅛	4⅛	MelvillSh .48	8	x109	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Menasc .12t	11	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
45	28⅛	MercStr .80	8	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
86	46⅛	Merck 1.40	22	385	59⅛	57⅛	58⅛—	⅛
16⅛	6⅛	MerrLyn .56	11	618	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
43⅛	10⅛	MesaPet .05	98	49	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	Mesabi .97e	8	66	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
25½	14½	MestaM 1.20	30	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
18⅛	9⅛	MGM 1.25e	4	8	18	17⅛	17⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	Metrom .50	5	32	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞—	⅛
98	60	MetE pf8.42		z10	67½	67½	67½+	1½
88⅛	53½	MetE pf7.68		z10	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛+	⅛
46½	6⅛	MGIC In .10	6	217	9⅛	9½	9⅛	
17⅛	8⅛	Microdot .50	3	11	10⅛	10	10	
21	7⅛	Microw .79t	6	4	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	MidCT 1.04	7	27	12⅛	12	12⅛	
18	9⅛	MidSUt 1.26	6	126	14⅛	13⅛	14	
12⅛	1⅛	MidInd Mtg	3	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	MidIdRoss 1	4	56	13	12½	12⅛+	⅛
34⅛	13⅛	MilesLb 1.28	6	16	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
13⅛	4	MiltBrd .36a	4	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
88⅛	43⅛	MinMM 1.25	17	231	46⅛	45½	46⅛+	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	MinnPL 1.46	8	11	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
28⅛	14	MissRiv 1.20	4	13	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
24⅛	14½	MoPtCe 1.60	5	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
13⅛	7⅛	MoPSv .84b	6	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
39½	30⅛	MobilOl 3.20	3	370	35	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
8⅛	1⅛	Mobil Home		37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
21	8⅛	Mohas 1.20	5	23	11⅛	11⅛	11½—	⅛
4⅛	1	Mohk Data		11	1½	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	MohkRub 1	4	18	11⅛	10⅛	11 —	⅛
28	13½	Molycrp .40	5	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
15⅛	8½	MonarchM 1	4	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4	Mongrm Ind	3	80	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
15⅛	5⅛	MonrEq .44	6	80	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
69½	39⅛	Monsan 2.40	4	109	46½	45	46⅛—	⅛
36⅛	21⅛	MonDU 2.08	7	10	29⅛	29	29 —	½
34⅛	20⅛	MonPw 1.80	8	29	23½	23⅛	23⅛—	½
23½	17¼	MonSt 1.80a		44	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	MONY .75e	8	20	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
34⅛	12⅛	MoorMc 1.40	3	58	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
69½	40⅛	Morgan 1.80	13	81	57⅛	57	57⅛—	⅛
29⅛	11¼	MorrsKn .84	5	23	15⅛	15½	15⅛+	⅛
8⅛	1⅛	MorseEl Pd	3	9	2	1⅛	2 +	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	MorseS .61e	7	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
11⅛	1	MtgeTr Am		35	3	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
22	10	MorNor .88	6	88	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
61⅛	31⅛	Motorola .70	11	811	35	34	34⅛—	1
34⅛	26	MtFuel Sup	12	37	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛+	⅛
24⅛	15½	MtStTel 1.52	8	3	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4	Munford .32	3	26	5	5	5 —	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Munfd pf.40		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Munsng 1.08	5	19	11½	11⅛	11½+	⅛
17⅛	9⅛	MurphC 1.20	5	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
35⅛	14⅛	MurpO .48a	3	86	17½	16⅞	17⅛—	⅛
26	10⅛	MurryOh 1	4	9	13	12⅛	12⅛	
17	11⅛	MutlOm 1.32		2	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
13⅛	3⅛	MyersL .60	11	10	6⅛	6½	6⅛—	⅛

N

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
43	21½	Nabisco 2.30	11	79	26½	25½	26⅛+	⅛
31⅛	13	NalcoCh .60	15	126	21⅛	20⅛	21 —	1
10¼	4	NarcoSci .20	7	28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
44⅛	15	NashueC .60	6	2	18	18	18 —	⅛
21⅛	6⅛	NatAirl .50	2	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	N Avia .69e		x10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
11⅛	6½	NatCan .53	4	67	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛
21⅛	15⅛	N Can pf1.50		23	21⅛	20½	20⅛—	1¼
47½	25½	N Chem .28	23	6	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
13	4⅛	NatCityL .90	3	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
43½	26⅛	NatDef 2.52	4	4	32⅛	32	32⅛	
16⅛	12½	NatDist 1.28	5	672	16⅛	15⅛	16 +	⅛
77	65	NDst pf 4.25		z20	68	68	68 +	1
23⅛	16¼	NatFuelG 2	6	1	21	21	21 +	¼
14⅛	8	NatGyp 1.05	6	52	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
4½	1⅛	Nat Homes		122	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	NatInd .20	3	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
12	9⅛	Ntind pf1.25		2	10½	10½	10½	
11⅛	⅛	NatMtge Fd		55	2	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
32½	22½	N Pres 1.10a	4	2	28	27⅛	27⅛—	½
25⅛	6⅛	Nat Semicn	7	110	10⅛	10¼	10⅛—	⅛
11½	5⅛	N Svcind .72	5	42	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
20⅛	10⅛	N Stand .90	4	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
50½	29½	N Starch .76	11	11	34½	34½	34½	
36⅛	30⅛	NatStl 2.50a	4	72	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛+	½
5⅛	2⅛	Nat Tea		14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
80⅛	36⅛	Natoma 1.20	3	82	35½	34⅛	35⅛+	½
40½	13⅛	NCR Cp .72	5	104	17⅛	16⅛	17 —	⅛
24	12	NevPw 1.40	5	8	17½	17¼	17½+	⅛
22⅛	12	NEngEl 1.78	8	55	15⅛	16¼	16⅛—	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	NEnGE 1.28	6	21	11⅛	11¼	11⅛+	⅛
28⅛	21½	N EngT 2.36	10	2	25½	26¼	26½	
12⅛	7⅛	Newhall .36	8	6	8½	8⅛	8½—	⅛
36⅛	16⅛	Newmt 1.60	4	127	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	1⅛
111	69½	Nwmt pf4.50		2	64½	64	64½+	½
28⅛	15	NYSEG 2.20	6	28	20½	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	NiaMP 1.18	6	104	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
94½	61½	Nia M pf7.72		z400	63	63	63 +	1⅛
19½	10½	NiaShr 1.30e		17	12⅛	12	12	
14⅛	11	NL Ind 1	4	310	12⅛	12⅛	12½	
21⅛	8⅛	NLT Cp .60	7	38	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	½
80⅛	50⅛	NorfkWn 5	5	116	68⅛	66⅛	66⅛—	2
18½	12⅛	Norlin 1.25	3	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
21⅛	10	Norris 1.12	4	44	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
48	15	NoACoal .80	19	36	31⅛	29⅛	30⅛—	1½
24⅛	6⅛	NoAmt 2.81e	5	71	18⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	½
23	11⅛	NoAPhl 1.20	4	11	13⅛	13½	13⅛—	⅛
4	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	4	91	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
⅞	11-16	NoCeAir wt		4	⅞	⅞	⅞+	1-16
12⅛	5½	NoestUt 1.02	5	367	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
13⅛	7½	NoCenGs .68	7	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
10⅛	5	vjNoCen Ry		z28	6	5⅛	5⅛+	½
24⅛	15	NoIGas 1.92	8	28	21	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
25	17⅛	NoIlG pf1.90		1	22	22	22 +	⅛
19⅛	11⅛	NIndPS 1.36	7	45	16⅛	15	16⅛+	⅛
55	38⅛	NNGs 3.16a	5	33	53⅛	51½	52½—	1
24⅛	15⅛	NoStPw 1.84	8	42	19⅛	18⅛	19 —	½
8⅛	2⅛	Northgt .65e	2	29	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
39⅛	15½	Nrthrp 1.68	5	31	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
27⅛	10⅛	NwstAirl .45	4	221	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
65⅛	33⅛	NwtBnc 1.60	9	15	36⅛	37½	37½—	⅛
23⅛	14⅛	NwtInd 1.20	3	106	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛—	⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Nwstind wt		2	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅛
77½	50	Nwind pfA5		4	68	67	67 —	1
73	53½	Nwind pfC5		1	69	69	69 +	1
62½	40	Nwlin pf4.20		17	53⅛	52⅛	53⅛—	1½
30½	11⅛	NwP ct .40e	6	53	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
24½	8⅛	NwML 1.63o	6	x26	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
40	24¼	NwtSll 2.0a	8	5	36½	36¼	35½+	⅛
29⅛	19½	Norton 1.60	4	12	22	21⅛	22 —	⅛
17	8½	NortSim .50	8	63	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
37½	19	NortS pf1.60		23	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
19½	10⅛	NucorCp .24	3	325	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	2⅛
23⅛	12½	NYF 4.51t	1	13	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛

O

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12	5	Oak Ind .40	2	3	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Oaklle P .84	6	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅛	7⅛	OcciPet .25e	3	243	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
53	34	OccidPt pf 4		4	46½	46⅛	46⅛—	⅛
48⅛	31	OcciP pf3.60		18	44⅛	44	44⅛—	⅛
27⅛	19⅛	OcciP pf2.16		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
18⅛	11½	OgdenCp 1	4	181	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
31	22⅛	Ogdn pf1.87		6	28	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
21⅛	10⅛	OhioEd 1.66	8	182	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
56⅛	43	OhEd pf4.44		z160	46	46	46	
89	60	OPwC pf7.60		z140	63	63	63	
24½	15	OklaGE 1.40	11	63	21	20½	20⅛+	⅛
11½	9	OkIGE pf.80		z300	10	10	10	
23¼	14½	OklaNG 1.60	9	33	21	20⅛	21 +	¼
19⅛	13	OlinCp 1.20	4	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
21⅛	10¼	Olinkraft 1	4	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	Omark .50	3	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13	6⅛	Oneida .76	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
14⅛	9	OPELIKA ⅛		½	½	[illegible]	11⅛	1⅛
15⅛	7⅛	OrangR 1.20	8	33	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3½	Orange .12	5	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
42	21¼	OtisElv 2.20	5	20	26⅛	26⅛	26½—	⅛
24⅛	10	OutMar 1.20	6	99	11⅛	11½	11⅛—	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	OutletCo .70	4	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
19½	9	OvernitT .80	4	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
26⅛	8⅛	OverShip .15	3	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
51⅛	25⅛	OwenCn .88	14	328	33⅛	31½	31½—	1⅛
42⅛	28⅛	OwenIll 1.68	5	107	33⅛	32	32½—	½
77	72⅛	OwenIll pf 4		1	74	74	74	
17½	7	Oxfrdind .60	3	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛

P - Q

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
24⅞	17	PacGas 1.88	6	76	21⅛	21⅛	21½	
21⅛	13⅛	PacLig 1.68	8	50	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
35⅛	12⅛	PacPetrl .75	7	121	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
25½	13⅛	PacPw 1.60	9	102	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
17⅛	12	PacTT 1.20	8	13	13⅛	13½	13½—	⅛
5½	1⅛	Paine Webb		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5	2½	PalmBc .25	3	32	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
6½	2⅛	Pamida Inc	5	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
5½	1⅛	PanAm Air		225	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
36¼	19½	PanhEP 2	7	21	31	30⅛	30⅛—	½
13⅛	5⅛	Paprcft .60b	4	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Pargas .94	7	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
27⅛	12⅛	ParHan 1.08	5	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
20⅛	11⅛	ParkPen .64	5	3	15	14⅛	14⅛	
24⅛	9⅛	Pasco Inc	7	22	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
12⅛	5½	Payl nw .30	5	4	8⅛	8½	8½	
22	8⅛	PeabGa .08r	7	18	9⅛	9½	9⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1	Penn Cent		87	1½	1⅛	1½+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	PennDix .24	4	26	5⅛	4⅛	5 —	⅛
6⅛	1½	Penn Fruit		30	2⅛	2	2 +	⅛
79⅛	35	Penney 1.16	15	342	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛—	⅛
23	13	PaPwLt 1.80	7	39	18⅛	18	18⅛	
109½	101	PaPLt pf 13		z10	109¼	109¼	109¼	
102¼	69	PaPL pf8.40		z120	82	82	82 +	2
100½	67	PaPL pf8.08		z100	77½	77½	77½+	1
57½	43	PaPL pf4.50		z260	49	48¼	48¼—	1⅛
55⅛	41	PaPL pf4.40		z40	47¼	47	47 —	¼
25⅛	14⅛	Pennwlt 1.36	7	65	18⅛	18½	18⅛+	⅛
40	29	Penwt pf2.50		1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Penwt pf1.60		1	19½	19½	19½—	⅛
30½	12⅛	Pennzol 1.20	5	175	17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
92	67	Pennz pfB 8		3	70⅛	70½	70½+	⅛
41½	17⅛	Pennz pf1.33		2	22½	22¼	22½+	⅛
8⅛	3½	PeopDrg .20	8	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
33¼	23	PeopGs 2.68	7	75	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
71⅛	29¼	PepsiCo 1.40	13	191	47	45⅛	45⅛—	1⅛
40	15⅛	PerkElm .28	18	23	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	½
25⅛	15⅛	PetInc 1.40	6	3	19	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
16⅛	6	PeterPl .80	8	3	8⅛	8½	8½—	⅛
47½	29⅛	PetrieStr .80	14	15	39	39	39	
15	7½	Petrolan .44	5	106	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
45	21⅛	Pfizer .76a	12	1187	25⅛	24	25 —	⅛
49⅛	25½	PhelpD 2.20	5	23	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
19⅛	9⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	6	122	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
97½	70	PhilE pf9.50		z120	78⅛	78	78 —	1
107	63½	PhilE pf8.75		z100	73	73	73 +	1⅛
99	54⅛	PhilE pf7.80		z40	65	65	65 —	1
95½	56	PhilE pf7.75		z50	65	65	65 +	½
47½	30½	PhilE pf3.80		z80	32½	32½	32½—	1
19½	13⅛	PhilSub 1.30	6	4	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
61⅛	34⅛	PhilipMo 1.80	14	338	42⅛	40⅛	42⅛+	⅛
6⅛	1⅛	Phillip In .20		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
11⅛	5	Phil Ind pf 1		13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
71⅛	31⅛	PhilPet 1.60	7	120	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	PhilVH .40a	29	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
19⅛	5⅛	Pickwk 1.29t	5	119	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
16⅛	8⅛	PledNG 1.28	4	2	11	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Pier 1 Imprt	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
50⅛	31⅛	Pillsbry 1.80	7	11	38⅛	37½	37½—	⅛
25	13½	PionNGs .96	8	29	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	PitneyB .60	7	149	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
16⅛	12⅛	PittFrg .80b	8	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
43⅛	23⅛	Pittston .80a	9	569	41⅛	39⅛	37⅛—	2
24⅛	12	Pizza Hut	7	18	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1½	Plan Resrch	5	21	2⅛	2	2	
6⅛	2	Playboy .12	4	28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
16⅛	6⅛	Plessey .87e	3	7	8	8	8 —	⅛
20	3⅛	PNB M .56e	5	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
88½	14⅛	Polaroid .32	14	354	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
43⅛	3⅛	Ponderosa	3	142	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
21⅛	8⅛	PopeTa .60b	5	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
19⅛	12⅛	Portec 1a	3	1	15	15	15 +	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	PortGE 1.52	6	34	15⅛	15½	15⅛+	⅛
35⅛	20⅛	Potlath 1.40	4	9	25⅛	25½	25½—	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	PotmEl 1.16	7	90	12	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
49	33	PotEl pf4.04		z150	42	42	42 +	1
28⅛	20	PPGInd 1.70	5	28	26	25⅛	26	
9	5⅛	Premier .32	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13½	8⅛	Premr pf.90		55	11	10½	10½—	⅛
105⅛	67	ProctGam 2	20	x249	83⅛	82⅛	82⅛—	1
8⅛	5½	ProdRsh .30	4	52	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
24⅛	16⅛	Proterint 1a	2	9	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
10	3⅛	PSA 1c	5	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	PSvCol 1.20	8	45	13⅛	13½	13½—	⅛
21	10½	PSvEG 1.72	7	138	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
114½	76½	PSEG pf9.62		z100	90	90	90 +	1
95	58	PSEG pf7.80		z200	70	70	70 +	4
91	54	PSEG pf7.40		z180	67½	66½	66½—	1
50½	31½	PSEG pf4.08		z40	38½	38½	38½	
33⅛	23⅛	PSvInd 2.56	8	300	32⅛	30⅛	31 —	1⅛
47	36½	PSInd pf3.50		z10	42	42	42 +	1
14⅛	10⅛	PSInd pf1.08		z200	12	12	12	
19⅛	10	PSvNH 1.64	7	67	14	13⅛	13⅛	
19½	10⅛	PSvNM 1.20	6	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Publckr .19t	3	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7¼	2¼	Pueblol .30a	4	x10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	PR Cem .20		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
25⅛	18½	PugSPL 1.58	6	24	21½	21¼	21¼—	⅛
20½	35⅛	Pullmn 1.70	6	85	42⅛	40¼	40⅛—	2
13	7¼	PurexCp .88	6	26	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
6	1	Puritn Fash		17	1⅛	1½	1½	
32⅛	13⅛	Purolatr .96	6	14	19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
31¼	11	QuakOat .80	6	158	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛+	⅛
30	12⅛	QuakStO .64	10	11	17	16⅛	17 +	⅛
12⅛	3⅛	Questor .50b		2	4⅛	4½	4⅛+	⅛

R

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
46⅛	29	RalstonP .80	14	168	39½	38	38 —	1½
8⅛	2	Ramada .12	6	162	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
15	7½	Ranco In .92	5	6	9	8½	9 +	⅛
17	5	RapidAm 1	8	49	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
22¼	14½	Raybest 1.50	4	13	18	17⅛	18 +	⅛
14	6⅛	Raymint .32	5	5	8⅛	8½	8½—	⅛
39⅛	20	Raythen .60	8	101	28½	28	28 —	½
21½	9¼	RCA 1	5	525	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
61¼	33	RCA cvpf 4		13	41½	40⅛	41½	
3½	1	vjReadg Co		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
45¼	11¼	RdgBate .35	7	23	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Redman Ind		30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
21½	8½	Reed Tool	11	4	17⅛	17½	17⅛+	⅛
22	15¼	Reeves 1.80	4	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	ReichCh .60	3	57	11½	11⅛	11½—	⅛
8¼	3⅛	RellabSt .60	4	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
65	37½	Rellan pf 3		6	37	37	37 —	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	ReliGrp .40	10	15	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
21⅛	12¼	ReG pfC2.60		9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
24¼	12⅛	ReG pfB2.20		9	16⅛	16¼	16⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Republic Cp	4	36	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅛	1	RepMig Inv		26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
28	20⅛	RepStl 1.60a	3	37	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	ResrvOil .10	4	38	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
31⅛	11	RevcoDS .32	10	34	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	RevCop .12e	2	26	6⅛	6½	6½—	⅛
61⅛	38⅛	Revlon 1.20	14	181	50	47⅛	49⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Rexham .20	3	25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
20¼	10⅛	Rexnrd 1.02	5	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
34⅛	23	Rexn pf2.36		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	1⅛
54⅛	37⅛	Revind 2.88	7	573	50⅛	50¼	50½	
59	37⅛	Reyin pf2.25		47	53⅛	52½	53¼—	½
26½	13⅛	ReynMet 1a	2	36	15⅛	15½	15⅛+	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	ReySec .50a	8	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Richardsn 1	3	7	11	10⅛	10⅛	
30¼	13⅛	RichMer .64	8	33	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
20⅛	9⅛	Richmnd .80	5	87	13	12½	12⅛—	⅛
15⅛	9½	RiegelT 1.20	4	6	11½	11¼	11¼—	⅛
16⅛	7⅛	RioGran .60	4	36	11	10⅛	10½—	⅛
10½	7	RioGr pf.60		11	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
18⅛	2½	RiteAid .12	8	x107	5	4⅛	5	
25⅛	10¼	RivianF .90	8	43	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
17½	8⅛	Robshaw .90	7	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	½
19⅛	12⅛	Robrtsn 1.30	4	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
25½	8⅛	Robins .24e	11	107	11½	10⅛	11 —	⅛
20½	10	RochG 1.24b	9	8	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
23	8⅛	RochTel .76	8	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
11⅛	4⅛	Rockowr .44	3	6	6½	6	6 —	⅛
23⅛	18	Rockwlint 2	5	95	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛+	⅛
94⅛	45⅛	RohmH 1.28	7	17	49⅛	49½	49½—	⅛
20⅛	8	Rohrind .90	6	18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
19⅛	6⅛	Rollinsin .25	10	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
9½	4⅛	Ronson .25	8	55	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
16½	8⅛	Roper 1.10	3	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
29⅛	12⅛	RorerA .90	10	23	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
37⅛	16⅛	Rosario .40a	13	69	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛—	⅛
18⅛	6⅛	RoyCCol .64	8	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
36	23¼	RoyID 2.71e	2	66	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
7½	2⅛	Roylind .45t	3	35	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
12	3	RTE Cp .16	5	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
39⅛	9⅛	Rubbrm .36	11	5	14⅛	14¼	14⅛+	⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Rucker Co	8	36	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
11	5½	RussTog .76	4	9	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
31⅛	3	Ryder Sys	4	81	4	3⅛	4 +	⅛

S

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
47⅛	23⅛	SabinR .48b	10	12	29	28⅛	29	
3⅛	1⅛	Safegrd Ind	4	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
43⅛	25⅛	Safewy 1.80	8	63	36⅛	35⅛	36½—	1⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Saga Corp	3	15	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
44	27⅛	StJoeM 2.20	4	121	35⅛	34⅛	35 —	⅛
35½	21⅛	StLSaF 2.50	6	18	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
12⅛	9	StPaulS .96a		7	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
37⅛	18	StRegP 1.40	5	13	21½	20⅛	21	
7⅛	3⅛	Salant .24b	2	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
16	10	SanDGs 1.20	6	19	12	11⅛	12 +	⅛
8⅛	1⅛	Sandrs Asso		31	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14	7⅛	Sangamo .70	4	3	8½	8⅛	8½+	⅛
35	21½	SFeInd 1.80	6	59	27⅛	27	27⅛	
53⅛	13	SanFeInt .30	10	63	22	21½	22 +	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	SargWel .52	7	12	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
12⅛	2⅛	SaulRI 1.19e	3	47	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	SavanE .84r	5	12	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Sav A Stop		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	SavODr .15e	7	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
6	1⅛	SavinB Mch		59	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Saxon Ind	2	277	2⅛	2⅛	2½—	⅛
9	2	SCA Svc	3	53	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8⅛	2	Schaefer Cp	23	14	4	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
75⅛	41½	SchergPl .80	20	342	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛—	⅛
57⅛	13⅛	SchlitzBr .68	10	145	18⅛	18	18⅛	
137⅛	73	Schlumb .90	28	321	98⅛	95½	98⅛+	1⅛
13⅛	8⅛	SCM Cp .58	3	34	10½	10¼	10⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	SCOAInd .60	5	3	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	ScotLFd .38	3	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
25⅛	8⅛	ScottFetz 1	4	79	10⅛	10½	10⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	ScottFor .68	3	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15⅛	9⅛	ScottPap .68	6	69	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
15⅛	3⅛	Scottys .10	6	4	6	6	6 +	¼
16½	7	ScovillMfg 1	5	137	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
37¼	24	Scovil pf2.50		59	27¼	27¼	27¼+	⅛
7½	3¼	ScudDuoVt		275	4⅛	4¼	4¼—	⅛
8½	6	Scud pf.82k		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
16¼	9⅛	SeaCont .20	3	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
34⅛	19½	SabdCL 2.20	4	63	29⅛	29⅛	29¼—	⅛
5½	2½	SeabWA .20t	6	x5	2⅛	2½	2⅛+	⅛
47⅛	24½	Scagrom .50	14	13	22¼	22¼	22¼	
7½	3	Seagrv .25p	4	6	4½	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
13½	6⅛	Sea'dPw .72	5	6	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
28¼	11⅛	ScarleG .46	11	222	15¼	15	15 —	⅛
90⅛	41½	Sears 1.60a	14	30	54⅛	53⅛	54½—	⅛
3½	1⅛	Seatrain Lin		57	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
66½	16⅛	Sedcolnc .13	9	112	24½	23⅛	24½	
13⅛	5⅛	Servomt .60	4	5	7	7	7 —	⅛
8⅛	3½	Shakspre .28	5	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	Shapell .10	4	18	8½	8¼	8⅛—	⅛
72⅛	30¼	ShellOil 2.60	6	58	46⅛	45⅛	45¼—	1
24½	11⅛	ShellT 1.10e	2	2	14	14	14 —	⅛
9	4	ShellrGl .56	3	22	5⅛	5½	5⅛—	⅛
27	21½	ShellGl pf3		1	25	25	25 +	½
40⅛	25⅛	SherwW 2.20	5	8	36½	36	36½	
11⅛	7⅛	SierrPac .92	5	27	9⅛	9	9	
22⅛	12⅛	SignalCo .90	2	109	16	15⅛	16 +	⅛
48¼	29	Signal pf2.20		3	35¼	35¼	35¼+	⅛
42½	18⅛	SignodeCp 1	8	31	26⅛	26	26 —	¼
21⅛	9½	Simm .83a	6	12	12¼	12	12¼+	¼
39	6⅛	SimpPat .33	11	69	9⅛	8⅞	9 —	⅛
41	10	SingerCo 2	8	265	12⅛	12	12⅛—	⅛
54⅛	25⅛	Singr pf3.50		14	31½	30⅛	30⅛—	1⅛
13⅛	7¼	SkaggCo .60	7	21	13	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
73	44⅛	Skelly 1.20a	7	1	54½	54½	54½	
18	6⅛	Skil Corp		2	9½	9½	9½	
21⅛	10⅛	Skyline .24	35	34	16½	16	16 —	⅛
14½	6⅛	SmithAO .78	79	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
29⅛	10⅛	SmithInt .34	11	44	17⅛	16⅛	17 —	½
54⅛	30⅛	Smithkline 2	12	36	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛—	⅛
16⅛	6⅛	SmithTr .45	3	9	7⅛	7½	7½—	⅛
17⅛	5⅛	SolaBas .60	3	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	SonyCp .02h	10	1118	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
41⅛	26⅛	SooLin 4.50e	5	14	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
8	4	SOS Con .34	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
18⅛	8⅛	SCarEG 1.48	7	132	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛
19½	9⅛	SoJerin 1.56	6	8	12½	12¼	12¼	
15⅛	6⅛	Southdown	2	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
34½	9	SoestBkg .80	7	8	12	11⅛	11⅛	
15	5⅛	SoePS 1.23b	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	SoCa.E 1.68	4	499	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
17⅛	7⅛	SouthCo 1.40	6	1719	10½	10	10 —	½
34	22	SoulnG 2.20	7	4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
55⅛	37⅛	SoNRes 1.65	8	22	47	46⅛	45½ —	⅛
37⅛	25½	SoNETl 2.81	8	12	30½	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
40½	25	Sou Pac 2.24	6	51	29⅛	29½	29½—	⅛
52⅛	32⅛	Sou Ry 2.12	8	74	45⅛	44⅛	45 —	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		2	6	6	6	
31⅛	16½	SouUGs 1.60	7	8	22½	22⅛	22½+	⅛
22	13⅛	Soulsid .40b	10	164	17	16⅛	17 +	½
10⅛	3⅛	SwstFor .20	3	29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
22⅛	11⅛	SwFi pf1.50		8	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	SwstPSv .90	9	34	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8	4	Sparton .24	5	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	SperryHut 1	4	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
44⅛	23⅛	SperryR .76	7	184	26½	25⅛	26 —	⅛
21⅛	5	Sprague El	2	15	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Spring M .75	3	7	9	9	9	
32	12½	SquarD 1.10	10	28	16½	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
43⅛	20	Squibb .84	13	243	26⅛	25⅛	26 +	⅛
50	24	StaleyM 1.60	5	35	47⅛	46	45⅛—	1⅛
25⅛	16⅛	StPoor 1.92a		x42	22⅛	22½	22⅛+	⅛
57	40	StdBrands 2	15	33	56⅛	55⅛	55⅛—	1
43⅛	22⅛	StBPaint .28	22	169	32⅛	31⅛	32 —	⅛
36⅛	20⅛	StdOilCal 2	3	266	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
45⅛	39⅛	StdOil Ind	6	184	42⅛	41¼	41⅞—	1⅛
85	37⅛	StOilOh 1.36	19	19	57⅛	57¼	57⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6	StdPress .40	3	9	7⅛	7	7	
10⅛	7⅛	StPrud .66b	8	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	
16⅛	7½	Standex .52	3	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
31	12⅛	StanWks .96	6	8	15½	15½	15½+	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Stanray .60	4	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
21⅛	13⅛	Starrett 1	6	1	16	16	16 —	⅛
16⅛	1⅛	StaMut Inv	2	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅛	8⅛	StaMS 1.70e		64	11⅛	11	11	
50⅛	35⅛	StaufCh 2.20	5	873	41	40	40¼—	1
7⅛	4⅛	Sterchl .48	5	7	5⅛	5¼	5⅛—	⅛
31⅛	16	SterDrug .70	13	624	17½	16⅛	17 —	½

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12⅛	7½	Sterndnt .12	6	7	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
15⅛	10	Stevens 1.20	4	34	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
30	16⅛	StewWa 1.92	6	8	18⅛	15⅛	18⅛—	⅛
17⅛	11⅛	StokVC 1.10	4	9	16	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
87⅛	31½	StoneWeb 2	8	50	45⅛	43⅛	45¼+	1⅛
13	7⅛	StoneCon .60	2	7	9⅛	9½	9⅛	
16⅛	9½	Stop Shop 1	4	7	11½	11½	11½+	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	StorerBdg 1	4	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
10	6	StridRite .65	6	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Suave Shoe	4	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	SubnPro .88	5	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
12⅛	3⅛	SuCrest .20a		20	7	7	7	
18⅛	8⅛	Sun Chm .40	3	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
61⅛	33⅛	SunOil 1r	4	19	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
55	31½	Sun O pf2.25		34	37⅛	37½	37½ —	
20½	9⅛	Sunbeam 1	6	13	14	13⅛	14 +	¼
27⅛	10⅛	Sundstrd .80	5	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
45⅛	29⅛	Sunds pf3.50		1	33	33	33	
24⅛	7⅛	SunshMn .48	10	46	10⅛	9⅛	10	
19⅛	11⅛	SupValu .90	6	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
324	134	Supr Oil 1.40	13	1	158¼	158¼	158¼—	1⅛
8⅛	2⅛	SupmkG .20	4	48	3⅛	3½	3½—	⅛
25	8⅛	Superscpe	2	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
12⅛	2	Sutro Mtge	7	17	4	3⅛	4 —	⅛
8	3⅛	Swank .48	4	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
29⅛	10⅛	Sybron .77	7	27	13⅛	13½	13½—	⅛
49½	25½	Sybrn pf2.40		2	32	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
9⅛	2⅛	Systron Don	20	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛

T

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23⅛	10⅛	TaftBrd .60	5	19	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
10⅛	1⅛	Talcott Nat		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
7	4⅛	Talley .60	5	33	6⅛	6¼	6¼—	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Talley pfB 1		8	9½	9½	9½+	⅛
17⅛	8⅛	TampaE .96	9	1667	13½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
26	9⅛	Tandy Corp	6	1	14	14	14	
9⅛	3⅛	Tappan .40		7	4⅛	4¼	4⅛+	⅛
9½	4	Technicolr	4	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
16	4⅛	Technicon	10	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
47⅛	18⅛	Tektronx .20	7	38	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Telecor .25	3	3	3½	3½	3½	
15	7⅛	Teledyn .40t	4	32	10½	10¼	10¼—	⅛
8¼	1¼	Teleprmpt		100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Telex Cp		110	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
24¼	16¼	Tennco 1.60	6	85	24	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1	Tennco wt A		76	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
91⅛	62⅛	Tennc pf5.50		4	88½	88⅛	88¼+	⅛
32⅛	20	Texaco 2a	3	609	23½	22⅛	23⅛+	⅛
33⅛	24	TexCom .50	12	42	33	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
54	20	TexETr 1.20	8	33	31¼	30⅛	31¼+	1
33	20⅛	TexGsT 1.76	5	17	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	⅛
36⅛	20⅛	Texsglf 1.20	6	73	24⅛	24⅛	24½—	⅛
21⅛	8¼	Texasind 1b	12	1	11	11	11	
175¼	53⅛	TexInst 1	15	344	65⅛	61⅛	63½+	1½
21⅛	8⅛	TexOilG .01	9	73	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
28⅛	19½	TexPLd .55e	11	10	21	20¼	20¼—	⅛
23	15⅛	TexUt 1.16	10	231	21⅛	21½	21¼—	⅛
13¼	2⅛	Texfi Ind		1	4½	4½	4½	
22⅛	11⅛	Textron 1.10	5	37	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
32	19	Textr pf2.08		64	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
23⅛	14	Textr pf1.40		4	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
17⅛	8½	Thiokol .70	3	30	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛+	⅛
47⅛	24	ThomBet .72	14	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
11⅛	5	Thomin .40b	6	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	
12	4	ThomJW .50	16	2	5½	5½	5½	
7⅛	4	ThriftDg .40	9	7	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
22¼	9⅛	TI Corp 1.40	8	20	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	½
47⅛	25⅛	TidwatM .60	8	5	31	31	31 —	⅛
22⅛	6⅛	Tigerin .40e	4	x92	8⅛	8½	8½—	⅛
41½	24½	Timeinc 2	6	14	29⅛	29	29	
17⅛	8⅛	TimeMir .50	8	55	13½	13⅛	13½+	⅛
35½	24⅛	Timkn 1.80a	6	25	27½	26⅛	27½+	½
20	8⅛	Tish Rity		7	11	11	11 —	⅛
1⅛	4⅛	TobinP .15e	36	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
28⅛	16⅛	ToledoEd 2	6	44	17⅛	17½	17⅛	
15½	5⅛	TonkaCp .40	3	3	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	TootRol .40b	8	4	6½	6½	6½	
36⅛	11	TraneCo .96	11	13	15⅛	15	15⅛	
45⅛	25½	TranUn 1.56	10	3	33⅛	33	33¼+	⅛
18⅛	4⅛	Trans W Air		39	6	5⅛	6	
23⅛	11⅛	TWA pf 2		10	13¼	13	13⅛+	⅛
9½	3⅛	TranWF .16	5	23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Transam .59	8	178	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
22	15⅛	Trainc 1.68a		5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛

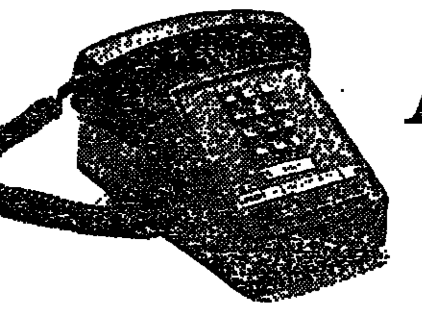
—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅛	5⅛	Trenscn .45	6	512	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
3	4	FranOn .20r	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
19½	10⅛	Tranwy 1.40	5	11	14⅛	14¼	14⅛+	⅛
35⅛	6⅛	Travlrs 1.03	6	91	21⅛	21⅛	21½—	⅛
45	21⅛	Travelr pf 2		9	31	30	30 —	1⅛
18	3⅛	TRE Cp .80t	4	24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
27½	13⅛	TriCon 2.15e		58	17⅛	17¼	17⅛+	⅛
27⅛	2	TriSou Mtge	2	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
14	9⅛	Triaind .90a	4	6	13⅛	13	13 +	⅛
13⅛	5	TrianPfc .40	2	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
25	8⅛	Trinity .80	4	94	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
22⅛	6⅛	Tropica .20e	13	118	15	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
20⅛	10⅛	TRW In 1.20	5	75	15	14⅛	15 +	⅛
57⅛	37⅛	TRW pf4.50		4	48⅛	47⅛	48¼+	1
57⅛	36	TRW pf4.40		6	43⅛	43	43⅛+	⅛
12⅛	7	TucsonG .84	6	82	9	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	TwenCen .20	15	23	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
12	4⅛	TycoLb .10e	6	33	9	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
20⅛	13	TylerCp .40	3	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	

U

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅛	18	UAL In .80a	4	102	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
22⅛	13¼	Uarco 1.20a	4	2	18⅛	16⅛	18⅛—	⅛
16	9⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	7	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅛	7⅛	UMC Ind 1	4	37	9	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
13⅛	1¼	UMET Tr	2	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
14⅛	8¼	Unarco .50b	3	x7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
18⅛	5⅛	UnBanc .84b	5	43	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
63	37¼	UnCamp 2	7	95	39⅛	39⅛	39¼—	⅛
45	31⅛	UnCarb 2.20	5	245	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛+	1
14⅛	7⅛	UnCom 1.33	5	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Union Corp	17	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Un Elec 1.28	7	166	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
57	37	UnEl pf4.50		z400	44	42	44 +	3½
44	28⅛	Un El pf3.50		z20	32	32	32	
55⅛	27⅛	UnOCal 1.93	4	49	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛—	⅛
73⅛	35⅛	UOCa pf2.50		5	47	45⅛	45⅛—	1¼
97⅛	54⅛	UPacCp 2.80	10	61	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛—	1
11	1⅛	Uniona Inc		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Uniroyal .70	4	110	7	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
93⅛	62	Uniryal pf 8		z300	77½	76½	77½+	1½
34⅛	22⅛	UnitAircft 2	5	41	34½	34	34½+	⅛
95⅛	73⅛	Un't Air pf 8		4	92	91⅛	92 +	1
9⅛	4⅛	UnitCp .7e		19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅛	4	U FinCal .20	5	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	3	U GasP .45e	6	110	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
23	13⅛	U Ilum 2.32	6	20	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛+	⅛
10	5	UnitInd .31b	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Unitin pf.42		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	1⅛	Unitinn .10		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	8⅛	UJerBk 1.04	6	13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
21	12	UnMM 1.40	3	15	15⅛	15	15 +	⅛
10⅛	6	Un Nuc'r		49	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	UnitPk Min		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
19⅛	5	UnitRelg .40	2	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
33⅛	13⅛	USFdG 2.48	9	34	27⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
25⅛	10¼	USFoS 1.5e		10	13⅛	12⅛	13 —	⅛
23⅛	13	USGyps 1.60	6	68	13⅛	17⅛	18 +	⅛
25⅛	19	USGy pf1.80		1	22	22	22 +	½
7⅛	2	US Home	13	59	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
8⅛	2	US Ind .20b	2	168	3	3⅛	3	
23⅛	5⅛	USLeasg .24	11	55	13	12⅛	13 +	⅛
12⅛	2¼	US Rlty 1e	7	7	3⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
13⅛	6¼	US Shoe .95	5	15	9⅛	8⅛	9	
43½	35⅛	US Stl 2.40	4	138	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
16⅛	11	USTobac .80	9	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	UniTel 1.08	9	323	14⅛	13⅛	14 —	⅛
3⅛	⅛	UniTel wt		53	13-16	23-32	23-32—	1-32
22⅛	14	UnTl 2pf1.50		14	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
10⅛	3⅛	Unitrode Cp	4	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
21⅛	12⅛	UnivarCp 1	3	4	20	19⅛	19⅛	
29⅛	21⅛	UnivLeaf 2	6	8	27⅛	27	27⅛—	⅛
18⅛	9⅛	UOP .90	4	23	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
63¼	34⅛	Upjohn .96	13	2143	35	33	34⅛+	⅛
31⅛	7⅛	USLIFE .29	6	161	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	UslifeF .96a		9	10	10	10 +	⅛
27½	17½	USM stp 1	4	31	16⅛	16	16 +	⅛
28⅛	19¼	USM pf2.10		8	23¼	22⅛	22⅛	
18	14½	USM pf1.50		z100	15	15	15	
52⅛	32⅛	Utahlnt .80a	16	172	43⅛	43⅛	43½—	⅛
35	22	UtahPL 2.35	7	24	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
29⅛	14	UV Ind 1	3	23	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛

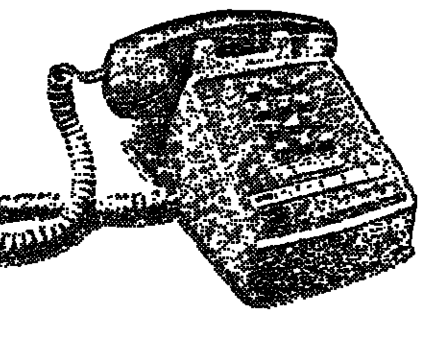
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Hedging foreign currency?



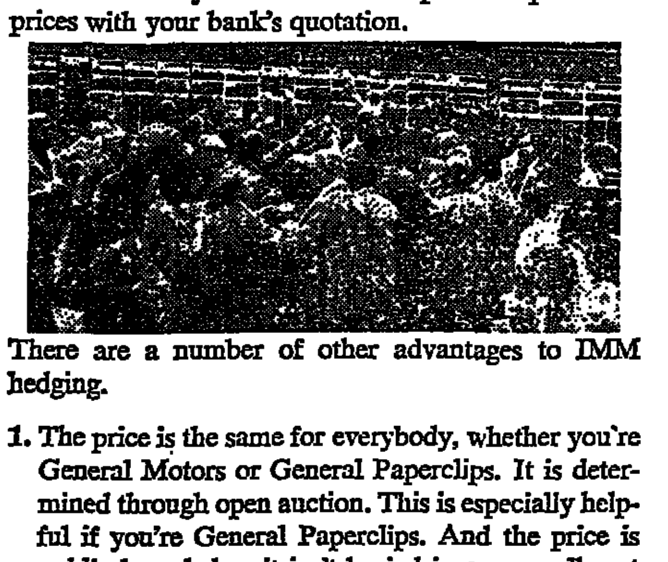
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For the past several years, billions of dollars worth of foreign currency transactions have been made on the International Monetary Market. The bringing together of hundreds of buy and sell orders on one floor often results in considerable savings to the hedger. It is well worth a call to your broker to compare our published prices with your bank's quotation.



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1. The price is the same for everybody, whether you're General Motors or General Paperclips. It is determined through open auction. This is especially helpful if you're General Paperclips. And the price is public knowledge, it isn't buried in an overall cost for a certain amount of forward foreign currency. For example: the purchase of $100,000 Canadian dollars for delivery up to 18 months in the future costs $45 commission for a "round turn," meaning you can sell the Canadian dollars back at any time up to the expiration of the contract, at no additional charge. You do have to put up earnest money which is usually around 5% to 10% of the value of your contract. This is always completely refundable and if you put up Treasury Bills for margin, they continue to earn interest for you.

2. The IMM is a *cash*—not a credit—market. Every day, after closing, the clearing house which handled your transaction must settle up with its opposite number for any change in the value of your contract. If the value of your position decreases substantially, you will be asked for additional earnest money (margin). You may think this is an annoyance, but it is your assurance that your transaction will be fulfilled. (There has never been a contract default on the IMM.) Also, a call for margin serves to alert you to the current value of your position.

3. There is no penalty if you change your mind. If you decide, after a week or a month, that you don't need or want the forward currency position you contracted for, you merely close it out by taking the opposite position in the market. There is no additional charge for this beyond the original small commission you have already paid and you get immediate cash in settling your position.

4. You may put in an order at your own price, to be filled if and when the market touches it. Your bank will not ordinarily provide this service.

5. The International Monetary Market is a *public* market—the largest of its kind in the world. Speculators are actively encouraged to participate, which helps to assure a liquid market and a reduced cost of hedging. A transaction can be made in minutes any weekday from 8:50 AM to 1:20 PM, Chicago time.

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(Continued from preceding page.)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot	Ch'ge prev Close
36⅝	17	UV In pf1.25		5	22	22	22	— ¼
		V						
13⅛	5⅜	Varian .20	6	21	6⅜	6½	6⅜	+ ⅛
35⅜	19	Veeder 1.72	6	5	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
8⅛	2¾	Vendo Co	163	4	3⅞	3¼	3¼	
10⅞	1⅜	Venice .20	6	10	3⅛	3	3¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	10½	VestSe 1.24e		2	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
34¼	16	Vetco Offsh	14	105	24⅜	23½	24⅜	— ⅛
19⅞	9	VF Corp 1	6	13	16⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
7⅛	2½	Viacom Int	6	18	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅜
9⅞	4	ViclCmp .50	7	6	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15¼	6⅜	VaEPw 1.18	8	671	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
96½	60½	VE 72 pf7.72		z70	69½	67½	69½	+ ½
57⅝	37	VaEP pf4.80		z110	43	42¾	43	+ 1½
53	37	VaEP pf4.20		z10	39½	39½	39½	+ 1
50	32	VaEP pf4.04		z10	35	35	35	+ 1½
6⅜	3	Vornado .97t	3	148	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
17⅞	7¾	VSI Corp .60	4	7	9¼	9½	9¼	+ ⅛
31½	22½	Vul Mat 1.60	4	6	24½	24	24½	+ ⅜
		W						
33⅞	10	Wachova .76	6	12	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
20	2	Wachovi Rlt	6	14	4⅞	4	4	— ⅛
17	9⅝	Walgreen 1	10	27	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
56⅞	34⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	10	19	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	— 1
24⅝	13⅝	WallBus .55	8	9	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅝
11⅞	5	WalMu .40a	3	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
20½	7¾	WalMar .05e	10	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
20	6⅜	WangL .04e	6	10	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
11⅞	6¾	Warneco .20	3	24	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
12⅞	6⅜	WrnCom .40	4	45	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
68½	30	WrnC pf4.25		3	43	43	43	— 1
35⅛	13⅛	WrnC pf1.25		3	20½	20	20½	+ ½
37⅞	19⅛	WarnL .84	13	77	25⅛	23½	25⅛	— ¼
33⅜	11⅛	Warn S 1.20	5	14	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
23	10	WashGs 1.88	8	10	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
15¼	7½	WashNat .80	4	50	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
21	15¾	WasWat 1.52	9	14	18½	18	18	— ½
15⅛	4¼	Waste Mgmt	4	251	4½	4	4¼	— ½
29	11⅛	WatknJ .20e	8	4	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	2⅞	Wean Unit		2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Wealhrd .40	4	12	5¼	5⅛	5½	
5⅛	2	Webb Del E	4	13	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Wei McL .60	2	4	7⅛	7	7	
12¼	13	WelsMkt .52	7	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	9½	WellFgo .95	6	30	15⅛	14⅝	14¾	— ¾
19	2⅝	WllFM 1.30g	6	14	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
53¾	44½	WIPP pf4.50		z50	49½	49½	49½	
29	17¾	WslPtPep 2	4	x59	23	22⅜	22⅞	+ ⅜
13⅝	5½	WnAirL .40b	4	100	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
30⅞	13¼	WnBnc 1.40	5	55	19⅜	19½	19½	— ¼
11⅞	5¾	WnCo NAm	13	54	9	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
10¾	5¾	Wn Pac Ind	4	12	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	8¼	WnPub'h .75	4	13	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
15⅞	8½	WUnion 1.40		75	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
71	40	WnUn pf 6		1	43	43	43	+ 1
49	29½	WnUn pf4.60		1	34½	34½	34½	
25	8	WestgEl .97	7	640	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
56½	35¼	Wst E pf3.80		z50	40	40	41	— 1
38⅞	19⅜	Wstvco 1.40	4	79	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
21⅞	10⅜	Weybrg 1.28	5	7	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
46	23⅞	Weyerhr .80	11	391	29¼	28½	25⅜	— ⅝
17⅞	7⅛	WhelFry .40	8	46	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
22¼	13¼	WhelPlt .70e	1	4	19¾	19½	19¾	
61⅛	49½	WhelPlt pf 6		z100	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
29¾	11	Whirlpol .80	11	45	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
17⅛	7½	WhitCon .80	3	23	10½	10⅛	10¼	— ⅜
38¾	28½	WhitC pfC 3		5	30	30	30	
14⅛	6⅞	WhiteM .40e	3	42	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
2⅞	1⅜	Whittaker	4	55	2	1⅞	1⅞	
15⅛	7½	WickesCp 1	5	34	10⅞	10½	10½	— ¼
6⅛	2½	WiebdlSi .28	7	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
56⅞	27⅞	Wms Co wt		102	37⅞	36	36	— 2
77	45⅛	WmsCos .69	9	95	56¾	56	56¼	— ¾
69	42	Wms C pf.80		1	51⅝	51⅜	51⅜	— 1⅞
44⅜	22¾	WinnDx 1.32	12	31	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	3	Winnebago		31	3⅜	3½	3⅜	— ⅛
26	16	WiscEl 1.84	8	122	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ¼
109½	83½	WisE pf8.90		z140	95	95	95	+ 1¾
93	71½	WisE pf7.75		z50	81½	81½	81½	+ 3½
16⅞	10¾	WiscPS 1.32	8	10	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
29	16½	Witco 1.20	4	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
4⅛	1½	Wo vrW .05e	4	2	2½	2½	2½	
10½	6	Womelco .55	5	8	8	7½	7½	— ½
13⅛	6½	WoodsCp .43	4	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
19⅞	8	Wo'wth 1.20	4	80	11¾	11½	11½	
34⅜	16¾	Wo:w pf2.20		3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	2¼	World Airw	2	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
62⅝	38	Wrigly 2.40a	10	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	
9⅞	3	Wurlitzer		4	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
4¾	1⅛	Wyly Corp		17	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
		X						
127⅛	49	XeroxCp 1	13	452	55¾	53⅞	55¼	+ ⅜
25⅛	6⅜	Xtra 2.67t	3	33	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
		Y						
18⅜	4½	Yates Ind	2	14	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
16⅝	9⅝	YngSDr .60a	3	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
		Z						
13⅞	8¾	Za'eCorp .76	5	10	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
15¼	8¼	Za'e pfA .80		3	10	10	10	— ¼
35⅛	16¾	Zapata .40a	4	16	25¼	25⅜	25¼	— ¼
7½	2½	Zayre Corp	3	74	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
31⅜	9⅝	ZenithRad 1	9	105	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
11⅜	3⅞	Zurn Ind .29	6	8	5⅜	5¼	5⅞	

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z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursments based on th last quartrly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnots.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividnd or split up. k—Declard or paid this yar, an accumulativ issu with dividnds in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Dclard or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend t—Paid in stockl n preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Withou warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vl—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized undr the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalizationt ax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividnd are shown for th new stock only.

ADVERTISEMENT

PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from January 20th, 1975 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. No. 2 of the CDR's Phoenix Assurance Comp. Ltd., each repr. 50 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 10.73 (re interim dividend year ending 12-31-74).

Tax credit 91.15 p = Dfls. 5.38 per CDR. Non-British CDR-holders will not be entitled to receive the benefit of this imputed tax credit as long as the tax convention between their country and the UK has not been brought into accordance with the Finance Act 1972 of the United Kingdom.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, January 15th, 1975.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices to Jan. 20, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
5400	Abby Glen	240	230	240	+10
10200	Abitibi	$ 9⅝	9	9⅛	— ¼
3200	Acklands	$ 13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
2200	Acres Ltd	$ 6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ¼
2300	Agnico E	$ 5	5	5	
200	Agra Ind	$ 5½	5½	5½	
6731	Alta Gas A	$ 11¾	11⅛	11¾	+ ⅛
500	Algo Cent	$ 10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ½
200	*Alminex*	*490*	*490*	*490*	
500	Argus C pr	$ 11⅞	11¾	11¾	
1500	Atco A	$ 14	14	14	— ⅛
1900	BP Can	$ 9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
300	Banister C	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
1210	Bank N S	$ 37	36⅞	37	
300	Baton B	$ 5½	5½	5½	
12054	Bell Canad	$ 45⅝	45	45⅝	+ ⅛
3500	Beth Cop A	$ 9	9	9	
3800	Block Bros	340	330	340	+10
225	Bovis Cor	115	115	115	
200	Bralor Res	150	150	150	— 7
525	Bramalea	395	395	395	+ 5
10500	Brameda	53	54	53	+ 2
700	Brenda M	335	325	325	—10
1025	BC Forest	$ 12¾	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
750	BC Phone	$ 51½	51½	51½	
3450	Brunswk	400	380	380	—20
400	Budd Auto	455	450	455	+ 5
10277	Burns Fds	$ 10⅛	10	10	— ¼
1050	Cal Pow	$ 23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
4600	Camflo	$ 11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ¼
300	Campau A	400	395	395	—15
200	C Pakrs C	$ 19½	19½	19½	
450	Can Perm	$ 18	18	18	
300	C Tung	270	270	270	— 3
10	*I C Cablesy*	$ 10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
1800	Cdn Cel	495	480	485	—10
3550	C Imp Bank	$ 23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
2413	C Ind Gas	$ 6¼	6	6	— ¼
12	CIL	$ 17½	17½	17½	
723	Cdn Tire A	$ 40⅜	40	40	— ⅞
264	C Utilies	$ 8	8	8	— ½
100	Canbra	245	245	245	
400	Cesslar	350	350	350	
1730	*Celanese*	*385*	*355*	*365*	—25
700	Chieftn D	493	475	475	—25
300	Coch Will	100	100	100	
50	C Ho'iday I	350	350	350	
3700	Con Bldg	237	235	237	
2000	C Ramb'er	158	155	155	— 5
3235	Con Distrb	$ 7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
802	Cons Gas	$ 14¾	14½	14½	
100	Conwest	250	250	250	—10
1050	Craigmt	350	340	350	+ 5
1600	Crush Intl	$ 7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
275	Denison	$ 42	42	42	— ¼
4050	Dicknsn	$ 7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
1485	*Dofasco*	$ 22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
14425	Dom Store	$ 16½	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
150	Du Pont	$ 19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
1500	Dylex L A	460	435	455	— 5
6081	East Mal	315	300	305	
145	Electro A	450	450	450	
2640	Falcon C	$ 6¼	6	6	— ¼
1137	Falcon	$ 28	27½	27½	— ⅛
200	Francana	$ 8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
2000	*Gen Distrb*	$ 8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ½
3910	*Gnt Mascr*	55	52	52	— 3
1003	Gibraltar	410	400	410	+15
1700	Granduc	100	90	100	+ 5
200	Gt Oil Sds	$ 6	6	6	+ ¼
253	GL Paper	$ 16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
625	Greyhnd	$ 13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
2840	Guar Trst	$ 6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅜
200	Hambro C	200	200	200	
5680	*Hawker S*	$ 5	495	5	+ 5
200	Hayes D A	440	440	440	
3300	Houston O	130	125	130	— 1
1860	H Bay Co	$ 14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
1175	Huron Eri	$ 25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
2152	IAC	$ 18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
4	Indusmin	$ 6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
300	In'and Gas	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
250	Inf Mogul	238	235	233	+ 5
2413	*I Chemly*	205	203	205	— 6
10345	Intpr Pipe	$ 13⅞	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅜
2910	Inv Grp A	$ 6½	6⅜	6½	
4425	Jannock	$ 5⅝	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
19480	Kaiser Re	$ 5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
2500	Kaps Tran	170	166	168	— 2
800	Kerr A A	$ 9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
500	Koffler	325	325	325	
435	Labatt A	$ 16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
300	*LOnt Cem*	285	285	285	— 7
527	LL Lac	160	151	151	—10
50	Lob Co A	$ 6	5⅞	5⅞	
1400	Loeb M	280	280	280	
11300	Mclan H A	$ 6	6	6	— ¼
1345	MB Ltd	$ 23⅛	23	23¼	+ ⅛
1200	Marlgml	$ 14	13⅞	14	+ ½
400	Met Stores	$ 12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
1815	Microsyst	275	270	275	+
7780	Moore	$ 39⅞	39	39⅛	—
4720	Noranda A	$ 30¼	29½	30¼	
2450	Nor Elect	$ 19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
100	OSF Ind	330	330	330	—10
2000	Orchan	335	325	335	+ 5
460	Oshawa A	480	475	480	
5525	Pamour	$ 7⅜	7¼	7½	
1000	PanCan P	$ 9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ¼
2	*Petrofina*	$ 17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
1038	Pine Point	$ 26½	26	26¼	
200	Pitts C	$ 7⅛	7	7	
2100	Placer	$ 14½	14¼	14½	
500	Rayrock	85	85	85	— 3
1960	Reed Ostr A	$ 5	495	5	
1450	Revnu Prp	80	78	80	
1000	Rothman	$ 10½	10¼	10½	+ ½
3125	Shell Can	$ 13⅝	12¾	13⅝	+ ¼
6068	*Sherritt*	$ 5¼	5	5⅛	
1050	Siebens	$ 6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
500	Sigma	$ 26	26	26	— ¼
26920	Simpsons	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7½	
200	Simpson S	$ 9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
950	Slater Stl	$ 10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
500	Slat W Can	460	460	460	—15
1300	Southm A	$ 24½	24¼	24⅜	— ⅜
3200	St Brodcst	$ 8⅝	8⅝	8	— ⅛
6410	*Stelco A*	$ 26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅜
170	Twsteep R	115	111	115	—84
4500	Sundale O	365	320	360	+20
1200	Teck Cor A	225	225	225	
200	Teck Cor B	190	190	190	— 5
1800	Texaco	$ 29½	29½	29½	— ½
66	Thom N A	$ 11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
5347	Tor Dm Bk	$ 35⅛	34½	35	
1575	Traders A	$ 13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ¼
9854	TrCan PL	$ 9⅝	9½	9½	
525	Un Carbid	$ 16	16	16	+ ⅜
1645	Un Gas	$ 8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
300	Union Oil	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
400	U Keno	$ 7	7	7	
13075	U Siscoe	335	330	330	+10
2000	Upp Can	104	101	104	— 1
28400	Van Der	315	280	315	—20
600	Voyager P	335	300	300	— 5
100	Weldwod	$ 8	8	8	
300	Wstzurne	$ 6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
1500	West Mine	150	145	150	
25	Westnhse	$ 12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
100	TZETON	$ 21½	20½	20½	
4520	Woodwd A	$ 20	20	20	+ ¼
2500	Yk Bear	200	190	195	— 5

Total sales 1,455,365 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
270	Algoma	$ 25¾	25¼	25¼	— ½
400	Asbestos	$ 14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
5400	Basic Res	490	475	485	+ 20
5620	Bank Mont	$ 13¾	13¼	13⅜	— ¼
4250	*Bombard*	285	240	285	+ 35
200	Brinco	$ 7	7	7	
300	Can Cement	$ 9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
1235	Cdn Int Pow	$ 11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+
800	Con Bath	$ 24	23¼	23¼	—1
350	Dom Text	$ 7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
750	Fncl Col	185	180	185	+ 5
100	Gaz Metro	$ 5½	5½	5½	
226	Imasco	$ 26½	26½	26½	+1¼
2000	Ivaco	$ 11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
100	Molson A	$ 16	16	16	
900	Mont Trust	$ 14½	14½	14½	— ¼
205	Power Cp	$ 9⅛	9	9	— ¼
275	Price Co	$ 13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
710	Royal Bank	$ 27⅜	27⅜	27½	— ½

Total sales 358,955 shares.



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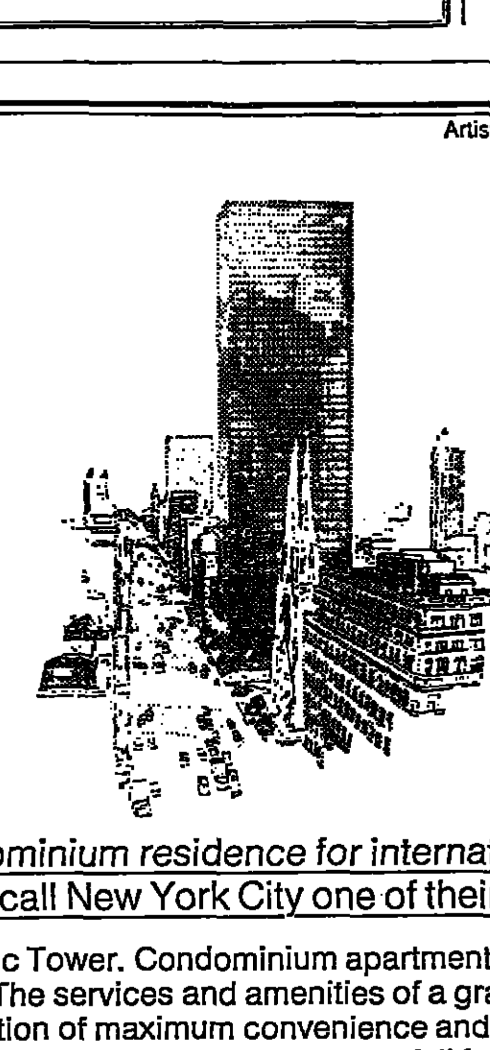
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Artist's rendering of Olympic Tower at completion of construction



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European Gold Markets

Jan. 20, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	172.75	175.00	+1.25
Zurich	173.30	174.50	—0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	180.22	179.15	+1.87

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	£
7 D.	6⅝- 7⅛	7⅛- 6	2 - 2½	10 -12
1 M.	7⅛- 7⅝	7 - 7½	5¼- 5¾	11¼-12¼
3 M.	8 - 8½	7 - 7½	6½- 6⅞	12⅛-13¼
6 M.	8⅛- 8⅝	7 - 7½	6⅝- 7½	12¾-13¼
1 Y.	8¼- 8¾	7 - 7½	7 - 7½	13¼-14¼

Tokyo Exchange

Jan. 20, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	213	Matsu E. Wks.	416
Canon	180	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	119
Dai Nip. Print.	350	Mitsubi Corp.	345
Fuji Bank	350	*Mitsui Co.*	350
Fuji Photo	273	Mitsukoshi	355
Hitachi	132	Nippon Elec.	171
Honda Motor	439	Sharp	203
C. Itoh	412	Shiseido	793
Japan Air L.	1,603	Sony Corp	1,690
Kansai EL P.	675	Sumitomo Bk.	374
Koa Soap	311	Taisho Marine	278
Kirin Brewery	247	Takeda Chem.	217
Komatsu	235	*Teijin*	155
Kubota	321	Tokio Marine	473
Matsu E. Ind.	371	Toray	131
		Toyota Motor	430

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (Reuters).— Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell $733 million to $2.62 billion in the week ended Jan. 8, the Federal Reserve Board reported. This was $1.498 billion more than the level of Eurodollar borrowings in the week ended Jan. 10, 1974.

ADVERTISEMENT

FOSECO MINSEP LIMITED

(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from January 20th, 1975 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. No. 3 of the CDR's Foseco Minsep Ltd., each repr. 50 shs., will be payable with Dfls. 4.06 (re interim dividend year ending 12-31-74).

Tax credit 34.475 p. = Dfls. 2.- per CDR. Non-British CDR-holders will not be entitled to receive the benefit of this imputed tax credit as long as the tax convention between their country and the UK has not been brought into accordance with the Finance Act 1972 of the United Kingdom.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, January 15th, 1975.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were.*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.83	*.65½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.71	*.69
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.25	.49
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	190.00	132.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila., ton	202.72	87.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	72-73	80-81
Lead, spot, lb	24½	.19
Copper elec., lb	68⅞-70	68.15-69¼
Tin (Straits), lb	3.72⅛	3.98
Zinc E St L basis lb	38½-40	.31½-.33
Silver N Y oz	3.97	3.90
Gold N Y oz	175.25	—
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	765.7	718.8

* Nominal

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES

Jan. 20, 1975

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
Mar	37.55	38.35	37.30	38.00	33.90
May	35.90	36.70	35.55	35.40	36.90
Jul	33.75	34.50	33.45	34.45	34.70
Sep	31.30	32.49	31.20	32.30	32.25
Oct	29.65	30.70	29.45	30.50	30.50
Mar	24.25	25.40	24.25	25.05	24.60
May	24.20	24.20	23.50	23.70	24.00
Sales: 2,323.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs)					
Mar	95.0	95.0	95.0	B93.5	B93.5
May	101.0	101.0	101.0	B99.0	B99.0
Jul	103.0	103.0	103.0	B102.0	B102.0
Sales: 10.					
COCOA					
Mar	66.00	67.20	65.50	66.00	67.65
May	60.25	61.40	59.80	59.90	61.05
Jul	57.80	58.80	57.60	57.90	58.40
Dec	55.50	56.00	54.85	55.15	55.60
Mar	54.15	54.15	53.90	53.90	54.40
May	54.50	54.50	52.90	52.90	53.40
Sales: 1,570.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Jan	51.20	51.60	51.20	51.60	51.20
Feb	51.50	51.90	51.50	51.90	51.50
Mar	52.00	52.40	51.80	52.40	52.00
May	53.20	53.60	52.90	53.60	53.20
Jul	54.10	54.80	54.10	54.80	54.40
Sep	55.30	56.00	55.30	56.00	55.60
Dec	57.90	57.90	57.90	57.80	57.40
Jan	57.90	58.60	57.90	58.50	58.10
Sales: 571.					
MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Mar	3.17	3.17	3.08	3.08	3.20
Apr	3.35	3.35	3.25	3.27	3.39
May	3.75	3.75	3.56	3.56	3.74
Nov	4.54	4.55	4.52	4.52	4.55
Mar	5.10	5.16	5.10	5.13	—
Sales: 2,011.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jan	399.50	407.50	390.00	407.50	397.00
Feb	403.00	407.90	403.00	407.90	397.00
Mar	403.90	413.00	393.00	411.50	401.00
May	409.00	421.00	400.00	418.80	408.00
Jul	417.00	427.00	407.40	425.60	416.20
Sep	423.00	433.00	415.00	432.30	428.00
Dec	432.00	443.00	423.00	441.90	433.00
Jan	436.00	444.70	425.50	444.70	436.00
Mar	443.50	458.00	433.00	450.40	441.90
May	446.80	456.00	440.80	456.00	—
Sales: 7,900.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Jan	47.10	47.10	45.55	45.70	45.75
Mar	48.50	49.00	48.45	B49.05	48.25
May	50.15	50.75	50.05	B50.75	B49.95
Jul	52.10	52.30	52.10	B52.75	51.70
Sep	53.80	53.90	53.80	B54.20	B53.50
Sales: 400.					
COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Mar	38.25	39.50	38.25	39.40-48	38.00
May	39.20	40.50	39.20	40.40-45	38.90
Jul	40.40	41.65	40.40	41.60	B39.89
Oct	42.30	43.30	42.30	B43.40	B41.79
Dec	43.30	44.40	43.30	44.30-40	42.79
Mar	—	—	—	B45.05	B43.50
May	—	—	—	B46.05	B44.50
Sales: 2,250.					
GOLD (100-troy oz contracts)					
Jan	174.00	176.10	174.00	176.10S	172.10
Feb	173.60	175.90	173.60	176.20S	172.10
Mar	174.20	178.00	174.70	177.50S	173.40
Apr	176.00	179.40	176.00	178.90S	174.70
Jun	179.30	181.00	177.00	181.80S	177.70
Aug	182.30	182.30	181.30	184.80S	180.70
Oct	185.20	186.50	185.00	187.80S	183.70
Dec	188.50	188.50	188.50	190.80S	186.70
Feb	191.90	192.90	191.50	193.80S	189.70
Apr	195.20	197.30	194.60	196.80S	192.70
Sales: 1,280.					

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Mar	3.70	3.79	3.64	3.78	3.84
May	3.68	3.77	3.60	3.76	3.79¾
Jul	3.60	3.70	3.51½	3.70	3.68½
Sep	3.70	3.76	3.59	3.76	3.76
Dec	3.77	3.86	3.70	3.86	3.86
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Mar	3.10¼	3.10¾	3.10¼	3.10¾	3.20¼
May	3.12¼	3.13¼	3.12¼	3.12¼	3.22¼
Jul	3.11½	3.12½	3.11½	3.11½	3.21½
Sep	2.93½	2.95	2.93½	2.93½	3.03½
Dec	2.70	2.70	2.64½	2.66½	2.74½
Mar	2.71	2.73	2.69½	2.72½	2.79½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Jan	5.81	5.83	5.81	5.81	6.01
Mar	5.93¼	5.93¼	5.93¼	5.93¼	6.13¼
May	6.05	6.05	6.04½	6.04½	6.24½
Jul	6.10½	6.13	6.10½	6.10½	6.30½
Aug	6.08½	6.12	6.08½	6.09	6.28½
Sep	5.83½	5.85	5.82½	5.84	6.02¼
Nov	5.77	5.84	5.74	5.79	5.94
Jan	5.82	5.90	5.80	5.85	6.00
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Jan	29.40	30.00	29.25	29.60	29.75
Mar	29.35	29.60	29.35	29.50	30.35
May	28.60	28.80	28.43	28.80	29.43
Jul	27.65	28.05	27.65	27.90	28.45
Aug	27.00	27.15	26.73	27.10	27.73
Sep	26.20	26.25	25.75	26.15	26.75
Oct	25.10	25.25	24.65	25.25	25.70
Dec	24.05	24.50	23.85	24.10	24.60
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Jan	113.00	119.00	113.00	119.00	115.50
Mar	119.00	121.50	116.20	120.50	120.20
May	125.00	127.50	122.00	127.00	126.80
Jul	130.50	132.50	127.50	132.00	132.30
Aug	132.00	134.00	128.50	133.50	134.00
Sep	136.00	137.00	132.00	137.00	139.00
Oct	136.50	137.00	135.50	136.00	140.00
Dec	139.00	143.80	137.50	142.00	142.00
Jan	141.00	141.50	139.00	141.00	143.50

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Jan	396.00	406.00	392.00	406.00	394.00
Feb	398.00	409.50	388.00	405.50	396.00
Mar	401.50	413.00	394.00	410.00	402.50
Apr	406.00	418.00	396.00	412.50	403.50
Jun	413.50	424.00	403.00	422.00	410.00
Aug	420.50	432.00	411.00	42[illegible]	
Oct	428.50	440.00	417.00	43[illegible]	
Dec	433.00	443.00	424.00	44[illegible]	
Feb	443.50	450.00	433.00	44[illegible]	
Apr	448.00	455.00	437.50	43[illegible]	
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 ...)					
Feb	34.60	36.00	34.45	b3[illegible]	
Apr	35.00	36.72	35.00	b3[illegible]	
Jun	35.75	37.37	35.60	3[illegible]	
Aug	35.90	37.37	35.70	3[illegible]	
Oct	35.70	37.20	35.70	3[illegible]	
Dec	36.50	37.45	36.20	3[illegible]	

Sales: Feb 4362; April 3958; J... Aug 524; Oct 92; Dec 51.
Open interest: Feb 6553; A... June 4173; Aug 1336; Oct 579; D...

	Open	High	Low	Close
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)				
Feb	35.70	33.47	36.10	b3[illegible]
Apr	35.65	35.15	35.85	b3[illegible]
Jun	33.70	47.27	38.70	b4[illegible]
Jul	40.03	42.75	39.97	4[illegible]
Aug	39.50	41.70	39.00	b4[illegible]
Oct	39.00	41.30	38.70	b4[illegible]
Dec	39.90	42.05	39.70	b[illegible]

Sales: Feb 2652; April 2724; July 532; Aug 84; Oct 22; Dec 8
Open interest: Feb 3328; A... June 2228; July 1123; Aug 460, Dec 222.

	Open	High	Low	Close
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)				
Jan	52.85	53.03	52.25	
Feb	48.29	47.45	48.10	
Mar	50.00	51.40	49.65	
Apr	46.70	47.30	45.90	
May	47.50	49.00	47.00	
Jun	48.50	48.50	47.75	

Sales: Jan 26; Feb 455; ... April 44; May 20; June 11.
Open interest: Jan 157; Feb ... 1350; April 323; May 303; June ...

	Open	High	Low	Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES (3...)				
Feb	56.50	53.27	55.65	b
Mar	56.20	58.42	55.60	b
May	57.50	59.77	56.77	
Jul	53.25	60.67	57.75	
Aug	57.00	59.50	56.75	
Feb	59.65	62.25	59.65	b

Sales: Feb 4198; March 2656 July 471; Aug 58; Feb 8.
Open interest: Feb 3063; M... May 1363; July 918; Aug 220; F...
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

	Open	High	Low	Close
GOLD (100 troy oz.)				
Jan	175.10	176.00	174.60	1[illegible]
Mar	174.50	178.00	174.20	1[illegible]
Jun	177.60	181.90	177.60	1[illegible]
Sep	183.40	185.20	183.30	1[illegible]
Dec	183.30	199.50	187.70	1[illegible]
Jun	—	—	—	

Sales: Jan 2; March 1,330; Sep 42; Dec 36; June 0.

London Commod[ities]

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)
SUGAR			
Mar	395	371	375.50-376
May	373	355	360 -360.50
Aug	338	321	325.55-326
Oct	302	293	298 -298.50
Dec	276	274	277.50-278
Mar	272	259	260.50-263
May	260	249.50	249.50-250
1,656 lots.			
COCOA			
Mar	730	720	724 -725
May	660	651	653 -654
Jul	628	620	623 -624
Sep	607	599	604 -605
Dec	606	599	603 -603.50
Mar	586	579	581 -583
May	—	—	573 -582
2,263 lots.			
COFFEE			
Jan	454.50	452.50	452 -452.50
Mar	458	456	455 -456
May	456.50	453.50	453.50-454
Jul	455	454	453.50-454.50
Sep	458	458	455 -456
Nov	—	—	456 -457
Jan	—	—	458 -460
246 lots.			

London Metal M[arkets]

	Today Bid-asked
Copper wire bars:	
Spot	510 - 511
3 months	528.50- 529.50
Cathodes: spot	497 - 498
3 months	516 - 518
Tin (stan):	
Spot	3,350 - 3,370
3 months	3,203 - 3,205
Lead: spot	226.50- 227
3 months	215.50- 216
Zinc: spot	338 - 339
3 months	319 - 320
Silver: spot	170.70- 171
3 months	175.80- 176

Paris Commod[ities]

	High	Low	Close (bid-a[sked])
SUGAR			
May			
Oct			4,300-
COCOA			
Mar	782	773	778-
May	762	753	759-
Jul	—	—	
Sep		745	755-
Dec		685	686-
Mar	—	—	
306 Lots.			

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices to Jan. 20, 1975

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	35½	35⅞
1st Bk Sy	37	37¾
1stEmp S	12½	13½
1st Wn F	1⅜	1⅝
Hartf NC	14⅜	15¼
Midl Bks	22½	23½
Shaw Bos	28½	29½
U Va Bks	13⅞	14
Va N Bnk	17¼	18¼
Insurance		
Fld Un Lf	15¼	15¾
Industrials		
AFA PrS	3	4
AID Inc	1¾	2½
AVM Cp	2½	3¼
Acushnt	9½	11
Addison W	7¾	7⅞
Adv Ros	1½	1¾
Alberts	2⅛	2⅞
Alico Inc	9⅛	9¾
Allyn Bac	4¼	4⅝
A El Lab	⅝	⅞
Am Exp	27⅜	27⅞
Am Finl	9¼	9⅝
Am Furn	2	2⅛
Am Greet	6⅞	7⅞
Am Telev	7⅜	8¾
Am Weld	6½	7¼
Amir Dv	1⅛	1⅜
Anadite	2⅞	3¼
Anheus B	25¼	25⅝
Ard May	2	2¼
ArkWtG	14⅞	15⅛
Arrow H	14	14¾
Arvida	4⅛	4½
AsCC Bol	7½	8¼
AllGas Lt	10⅝	11
Baird At	3¼	3⅝
Balt PntC	4⅜	5¼
Bang Hy	11¼	12
Bkam Rlt	8	8½
Bassett F	11¾	12½
Bayls Mk	8⅞	9⅜
Beeline F	4	4½
Belz Lab	27⅛	28
Bibb Co	6⅛	6⅝
Bird Son	28	29
Birtchr	⅝	1
Bick Hills	26	27½
Bonza Int	1⅜	2
Braden	7	7¾
Brinks	7½	8
Brks Sca	10¾	11½
Brwning	2½	2⅞
Buckb M	4⅛	4⅝
Buckeye	4	4½
Burn Sim	4	4½
CalWSv	24	25
Campl Ch	1¼	1¾
Conrad H	⅝	1
Caplin Air	½	¾
Cap Tec	2½	3¼
Care Cp	1¼	2
CenVt PS	10⅛	10⅝
Chm Lea	8½	9½
Chesa Ut	7	8
Chi Bridg	67½	69
Chilton	2¼	2¾
ChrisSe	90⅛	93½
Circle F	1	1⅛
Citznt A	24¼	25
CitznUt B	24¼	25
Clark Mt	24	25
Clow Cp	6¼	6¾
Co.u Vent	1⅝	2⅛
Com Cir	14¾	15½
Coml Sh	16	17½
Comw Pa	20½	21¼
Con Pap	33¾	34¾
Corenco	23	25
Craw Co	12½	14
Cross Co	9¼	10
Danly M	5⅞	6¾
Data Dsn	1⅜	2
Data Hnd	5½	6
Dayt Inc	19½	20
Dycor In	1¾	2¼
DeKlb Ag	35⅝	36¾
Delhi Oil	2	2½
DeLux C	23	23¾
Del CanT	9½	10¼
Del IntBr	26¼	27¼
Dewey El	⅝	1⅛
Diam Cry	11¼	12
Dixn Cru	13½	14½
Docutel	3	3½
Dollar G	5⅛	5½
Dorch G	6⅝	6⅞
Dow Jone	13	19
Doyle DB	6¼	6¾
Dunkin D	2⅛	2⅝
Duriron	10¼	11
Eberlin In	2⅛	2⅝
Econ Lab	22½	23
ElPas El	9¼	9¾
Elba Syst	3¾	4¼
Elder Be	4½	5¼
Elec Nucl	4⅞	5⅜
Elec Mod	1⅜	1⅞
Energy C	3⅝	4⅛
Entwistl	2	2¼
Equty Oil	15¼	15¾
Erie Tec	6	8
Ethan Al	12¼	13
Fab Tek	⅞	1⅛
Fingrht	1½	1⅞
Fst Bost	13½	14¼
Flcknar	12¼	12¾
Fla WatU	¾	1⅛
Forest O	9⅞	10¼
Frmlgll	½	⅞
Fotomat	2½	2⅞
Frnkl Cp	2¼	3¼
Frnkln El	6¾	7¼
Frnd Ice	14	14¾
Gov EFin	4⅞	5⅜
Graph Cn	8½	9½
Grph Sci	8⅞	9¼
Green Mt	6	6½
Grey Adv	5⅜	6¼
Gulf Intst	5⅞	6⅜
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	5	5½
Henred F	10	10¾
Holobm	1¼	1⅜
Hoover	10½	11
Horiz Res	4¼	5¾
Huck Mfg	4⅛	5
Huds Pap	16½	18
Hyalt Cp	2¼	3⅛
Hyalt Int	2⅛	3
Ind Nuclr	4⅛	5
Infra Ind	1⅛	1⅝
Inlrmk In	7⅛	7⅜
Intrmt G	11⅞	12⅜
InBk Wsh	3¼	4¼
laSou Ut	17⅜	17⅞
Jamsby	10	10½
Jiffy Fds	¾	1⅛
Joslyn M	13¾	14
KMS Ind	3½	3⅞
Kaisr Stl	24¼	24¾
KaisStl pf	16½	17
Kalvar	3⅛	4
Kaman A	11⅞	12⅜
Kampg A	1⅜	1⅝
Kate Gre	1⅛	1⅜
Kaysam	⅞	1⅛
Kear Tr	3¾	4⅛
Kelly Svc	9	9½
Keuff Ess	12⅜	13¾
Keye Flb	11⅛	12⅛
Key CusF	3⅜	3⅞
King Int	1¼	1¾
Knap Vog	8¼	9¼
Lance In	15½	16¼
Land Res	½	⅞
Leady Cp	1½	2
Lin Bcast	3⅛	3½
Loblaw	3	3½
Log Etrn	2¼	2¾
Madisn G	12⅛	12⅝
Mal Rlty	1⅜	1¾
Malikrt	35	35¾
Manor C	1⅞	2⅜
Marit Frt	6⅞	6⅞
Maul LP	7⅛	7¾
McCor	26	27
McQuay	8¾	9½
Measur	13½	13⅞
Medtrn	25	25¾
Mer'd In	1⅛	1⅜
Mdlsx W	12	12¾
Midld Ca	1⅜	2
Midw Gl	11¼	12¼
Millipr	31½	33½
Miner In	2⅛	2¾
Minn Gas	17½	18
Miss Vl G	9⅝	10⅛
Mrs S Pie	7½	8
Monf Col	3⅜	4⅛
Moore P	6½	7
Moore S	10½	11½
Molch M	2½	3
Mot Club	4⅝	5¼
Mueller	8	9½
Narag Cp	4½	5½
Nat G&O	7¾	8½
Nat Lib	2⅛	2½
N Patent	5⅝	6
N SecRsh	3⅛	3⅝
Natnw Rl	3⅜	4¼
NJ Nat G	11	11¾
Nielsn A	10¼	10¾
Nielsn B	11⅛	11⅝
NoCar Gs	8¼	8⅝
N Eur Oil	13⅜	14¼
Nortrp Kl	18½	19¼
NW NatG	7⅜	7¾
NW PuSv	17¼	17¾
Noxel Cp	12½	13¼
Ogilvy M	11½	12¼
Ohio Ferr	11½	12¼
Oil Shale	3⅜	3⅝
Ormont	2⅝	3
Otter TP	17⅜	17⅞
Over NA	1½	2¼
Pabst Br	13⅛	18⅝
PacGa R	19	19¾
Pakco	1	1¾
Park Dr	22⅛	22⅝
Parks H	2	2½
Pauley P	2⅞	3¼
Pearl Mf	8½	9¼
Pa Enter	12⅛	12⅝
Pnz Oil B	6¼	6⅞
Pepsi BW	4	4½
Petrolit	8½	60
Pettibon	15	16
Philip L	9⅝	9⅝
Piedmt A	5⅜	6⅛
P.nkrtn	21⅞	22½
Pion HIB	27¼	27¾
Pistilin	2⅛	3¼
Port HK	32½	35
Possis Cp	2⅛	3
Pro Golf	1½	1⅞
Pub S NC	7⅛	7¾
P Bemget	25½	26½
PulD Cap	2½	2⅝
Qual Inns	1½	1¾
Ragen Pr	2¾	3½
Rahall C	2⅝	2⅞
Raych Cp	161	166
Raymnd	9½	10½
Recog Eq	2⅜	3
Road Ex	27	27¾
Robin M	7	8½
Roberts J	4⅝	4⅝
Roselon	2⅛	3
Rouse	2⅛	2⅜
Rus Stov	10½	11¼
Sadlier	1½	2
Scan Dat	⅝	⅞
Scripps H	15¾	16¼
Sels Dell	2⅛	2⅞
Seneca F	3⅝	3⅞
Seven U	18½	19¼
Snap Tls	24⅜	25¼
Solid Sta	9	10
S Cal Wat	11¼	11¾
Sw Gs Cp	8½	8⅞
Sw El Sv	12⅛	13
Standyn	10½	11¼
Sid Regis	12¾	13½
Stan HPd	9½	11
Sterlg Str	3	3½
Strawb Cl	17	18½
Sugdal F	1⅜	2¼
Super El	5⅝	5⅞
TIME DC	4½	5
Tampax	31¼	32¼
Taylr Wl	12⅝	12⅞
Tech Pub	5¼	6
Techcre	5⅛	5½
Tiffny'm		
Tecum P	24½	26½
Tennant	21	23
Tifny Co	5⅝	6⅛
Transco	7	7¼
Transo O	10⅝	11⅛
Trico Pd	21	23
Trim OG	1⅛	2⅛
Tyson F	7¼	7¾
Un McGll	5	5⅛
US Bnknt	⅝	1
US TrkLn	10¼	10⅝
Up Pen P	14⅜	14⅝
Valley Gs	7	8
VanD Air	5⅛	6¼
Vance S	1⅜	2⅛
Velcro	5⅛	6⅛
Ventron	19¾	20½
Wads Pu	3	3¾
Wsh NG	9⅞	10⅝
Webb Re	5½	6
Weco Dvl	1⅛	1⅝
Weight W	6⅜	7⅛
Weldtrn	1½	2¼
Welling M	6⅛	6⅝
Well Gar	3½	4
Welsbch	3½	4¼
Wstn Mfg	1⅜	2⅛
Westmd	45¾	46½
Wisc PL	16⅛	16⅝
Wdwrd L	13⅜	14⅛
Wright W	2⅛	2⅝
ZionUt B	15	15¾

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	
AKZO	40.50
A'bert Heijn	73
A'gembank	273
Amrobank	64.50
A'dam	222
Fokker	37.80
Heineken	153.80
H.V.A	59.10
Holl-Am-Holo	53.50
Hoogovens	28.60
K L M	52
Philips new	23.23
Robeco	146.80
Rolinco	94.80
Royal Dutch	83.80
Unilever	87.20
Van Ommer'	273
Ver Mach	167.50
Brussels	
Arbed	4,220
Brux-Lamb	1,810
Cock Ougree	1,132
Electrobel	5,320
GB-Inno-BM	1,910
Hoboken	3,850
Pétrofina	3,650
Ph. Gevaert	1,124
Soc Générale	2,720
Solvay	2,300
Un Minière	1,180
Frankfurt	
AEG	66.50
BASF	136.50
Bayer	111.70
Commerzbk	181.50
Cont Gummi	—
Daimler	242.50
Demag	170.50
DeutBank	293.80
DresdeBk	229.10
Gels Aktien	88
Hoesch	—
Karlstd	297
Kaufhof	207
KHD	185.50
Lufthansa	45
Mannesmann	216.80
Metallgesell	205
Neckermann	96.80
Rheinstahl	54.20
RWE new	130
Schering	351.50
Siemens	230.30
Thyssen	69.20
Veba	111.80
Volkswagen	71.20
London	
Anglo-Am Cp	3.14
Anglo-Am	16.09
Barclay Bank	3.40
Beecham Gr	1.25
BICC	0.74
Boots	1.14
Bowater	0.59
Brit-Am Tob	1.97
Brit. Oxyg	0.12½
Brit. Pet	2.44
BLMC	0.05¾
Burmah	—
Cadbury Sch	0.90
Chartered	0.16
Courtaulds	0.22½
Daggafont	0.72
DeBeer D	1.81
Decca Rec	1.14
Distillers	0.83
Dunlop	0.21
E Muslind	0.75
FreeStGed	21.50
GEC	0.43
GKN	1.19
Glaxo Gr	2.28
Gt Un St	1.10
Guinness	0.62
Hawker-Sidd	1.62
Hudson Bay	9.65
Imp Chem	1.39
Imps	0.36½
Mar&Spen	1.17
MetalBox	1.38
Nichols	0.40
Plessey	0.41
Rand Mines	1.66
Rank Org	0.93
Royal Dutch	17.25
R T Z	0.90
Shell	1.49
Thorn (A)	0.91
Tube Invest	1.49
Union Carbid	4.23
Vickers	0.73
War L3½	22.00
West Deep	£13½
West Driel	35.09
West Hold	£27⅜
West Min	1.52
Woolworth	0.29½
ZCI	0.58
Milan	
Bastogi	1,431
Erba	3,740
Ercole Marelli	593
Fiat	920
Finsider	325
Generali	58,410
IFI	2,370
Italgas	530.50
Italsider	595
LaRinas	103.50
Montedis	620
Olivetti	1,200
Pirelli	619
Snia Visco	1,531
Terni	83
Paris	
Air Liquide	314
Alimentaire	61
BSN	432
Carrefour	1,725
Cim Lafarge	165.80
Citroën	29.55
Cie Bancaire	379
CFP	90.50
CGE	292
CCF	126.10
Ferodo	187
L'Oréal	846
Mach Bull	31.40
Michelin	740
Moet-Henn	510
Moulinex	224
Nickel (Le)	82.80
Paribas	145
PUK	122.50
Penarroya	63.80
Perrier	116
Peugeot	157.50
Rh Poulenc	129.20
Saclior	88
St Gobain	114.70
Suez	275
Télémécanique	826
Thomson	135.20
Usinor	94.50
Zurich	
Alusuisse	1,180
B Boveri	1,110
Ciba-Geigy	1,405
Cr Suisse	2,490
Fischer	550
HofRocheN V	7,850
Nestlé	2,790
Sandoz	2,010
Sté B Suisse	534
Sulzer	2,850
U B Suisse	2,600

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INSTITUTO DE RECURSOS HIDRAULICOS Y ELECTRIFICACION
REPUBLIC OF PANAMA
SECOND NOTICE
FOR PREQUALIFICATION

Notice is hereby given that the Director General of the Instituto de Recursos Hidraulicos y Electrificacion (IRHE) of the Republic of Panama has extended the date of application for Prequalification of Contractors who are interested in bidding on the civil work for the Fortuna Project from January 6, 1975, until February 14, 1975.

Contractors who intend to submit applications for Prequalification for the Fortuna Project work may now apply not later than February 14, 1975. IRHE will receive applications at the Purchasing Department of the Instituto de Recursos Hidraulicos y Electrificacion (IRHE) at the Poll Building at Justo Arosemena Ave. and 27 East Street in Panama City.

With the purpose of clarification, notice is given that depending on whether the financial source will be the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) or the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), applicants for Prequalification may be established either in IDB member countries or in IBRD member countries or Switzerland.

Notice is further given that IRHE will call for bids from prequalified bidders on a date after February, 1975.

Market Summary

Jan. 20, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Southern Co	296,200	9½	—1
Texaco Inc	242,500	23¼	+ ¼
Upjohn Co	230,900	34⅞	+ ½
Tampa Elec	168,900	12⅞	— ⅜
Sony Corp	137,900	5⅛	
Pfizer	134,800	25¾	+ ¼
Am Home	114,800	28½	— ¼
Libby O Frd	101,600	17	
Atl Rich	97,500	86⅝	— ⅞
IllCentInd	96,900	13⅝	— ⅜
Merrill Lyn	92,900	12	+ ⅞
Stauff Chem	69,200	40½	— ¾
Beat Food	85,300	17¾	+ ⅜
Motorola	83,900	34⅝	— ⅞
Amer Hess	83,400	16½	+ ⅜

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	13.45	14.26
Advances	616	503
Declines	703	851
Unchanged	442	428
Total issues	1761	1782
New 1974-75 highs	6	12
New 1974-75 lows	6	4

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Con Oil Gas	135,500	8¼	+1⅛
Offshore Co	98,900	16½	— ½
Syntex Corp	66,200	31¾	+1¾
Gl Bas Pet	43,900	3⅞	
Falcon Sbd	37,600	21⅝	—1¼
Westates P	33,800	4½	+ ¼
Texas Intl	29,800	7½	+ ¼
ImperOil A	28,400	24⅞	+ ¼
Westrans In	25,900	21½	+ ½
Goldfield Cp	22,900	½	— 1-16

Approx total stock sales 1,670,000
Stock sales year ago 2,723,455

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
68.35	66.73	67.88	+.07

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	642.99	650.19	635.09	647.45	+ 2.82
20 Trn	*154.38*	*155.28*	*151.36*	*153.31*	*— 1.31*
15 Util	77.13	78.06	76.34	77.23	— 0.32
65 Stk	212.59	214.71	209.61	213.13	— 0.08

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	79.09	77.25	78.71	+.17
15 Railroads	37.59	35.71	37.14	—.40
60 Utilities	38.52	37.60	38.09	—.08
500 Stocks	71.46	69.80	71.08	+.12

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	37.87	37.54	37.87	+.01
Industrials	40.40	39.97	40.40	+.06
Transportation	*27.71*	*27.57*	*27.67*	*—.18*
Utility	27.30	29.21	29.30	—.10
Finance	44.92	44.61	44.92	—.16

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Jan. 17	220,037	241,128	3,459
Jan. 16	234,571	252,945	3,467
Jan. 15	231,271	257,178	3,904
Jan. 14	276,360	274,560	3,315
Jan. 13	397,621	306,444	5,400
Jan. 10	304,737	308,639	5,091

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS- 6

APL Corp | Bunker Hill | Nat Distill
Brckwy Gls | Midld Ross | Unit Aircft

NEW LOWS- 6

Burrghs | Johnsn John | Upjohn Co
FstMiss Cp | MtFuel Sup | Waste Mgmt

China-Sweden Accord

PEKING, Jan. 20 (Reuters).— China and Sweden have signed an agreement on maritime transport, the official Chinese news agency reported.

The net asset value per share of

Viking Resources International N.V.

on 31-12-74 was U.S. $13.4.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information:
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson
Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

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	3 Mos.	6 Mos.		3 Mos.	6 M.
Austria (air) ..Sch.	473.00	870.00	Luxembourg ..L.Fr.	975.00	1,72[illegible]
Belgium ....B.Fr.	975.00	1,725.00	Netherlands ......Fl.	65.00	12[illegible]
Denmark (air) D.Kr.	147.00	270.00	Norway (air)..N.Kr.	135.00	24[illegible]
France .......F.F.	94.00	169.00	Portugal (air).. Esc.	563.00	1,06[illegible]
Germany (air) D.M.	62.00	114.00	Spain (air) ..Ptas.	1,350.00	2,48[illegible]
Great Britain .....£	5.80	10.90	Sweden (air)..S.Kr.	107.00	19[illegible]
Greece (air) ...Dr.	735.00	1,350.00	Switzerland ...S.Fr.	74.00	13[illegible]
Ireland ....£	5.80	10.90	Turkey (air) ....$	23.50	[illegible]
Italy .... Lire	14,600.00	27,000.00	Libya (air) ....$	37.50	[illegible]
Africa, French Community (air) $	31.50	60.00	Madagascar (air)...$	43.00	[illegible]
Africa, South (air) $	47.50	91.50	Mexico (air) ....$	49.50	91
Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco (air) ..$	28.00	52.00	Nigeria (air) ....$	49.50	91
Canada (air) ....$	49.50	91.50	Pakistan (air).......$	49.50	91
India (air) ....$	49.50	91.50	Persian Gulf (air).$	49.50	91
Iran, Iraq (air)..$	37.50	70.00	Saudi Arabia (air).$	37.50	[illegible]
Israel (air) ....$	37.50	70.00	Sierra Leone (air).$	49.50	91
Japan, Korea (air) $	60.00	112.00	S. America (air).$	49.50	91
Lebanon (air) ....$	37.50	70.00	U.A.R. (air) ....$	37.50	[illegible]
			U.S.A. (air) ....$	43.00	79
			EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (air)......$	23.50	[illegible]

NAME 21-1-

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American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

—74/75— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4¼	2⅞	AAV Cos .25	3	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4¾	1⅛	Aberden Pet	13	2	3¾	3½	3¾	+½
2⅝	½	Adam Russl	4	11	1	1	1	—⅛
13½	4½	AdobeO .05e	8	37	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	
3⅝	1⅞	A&EPlast P	2	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—¼
1¼	⅝	Aegis Corp	4	29	⅝	9-16	⅝	
4⅞	2	AeroFlo .15e		14	3	2¾	3	
2¾	1	Aeronca Inc		20	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	
1⅝	¼	Aerosol	5	1	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
4¼	1	AffilCap .08t	9	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅝	1⅛	Aiken Ind	3	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
8⅛	4¼	AirbFrt .50e	5	13	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
22½	15	AjaxMag 1a	4	8	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+½
20⅞	12	Alan Wd 1e	3	21	20⅛	19	19	—⅜
6⅛	2⅜	Alaska Airl	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+¼
7½	4⅝	Alcolc .12a	6	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
9⅛	3¼	Alleghy Airl	3	11	4	3⅞	4	
4⅝	⅛	AllegA wtN		2	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
7⅞	3½	Alleg Cp wf		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Allied Art	2	73	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	—¼
2⅝	⅝	Alpha Ind	2	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅝	½	Altec Corp	5	20	1-16	1-16	11-16	
⅝	⅛	Altec Cp wf		1	5-16	5-16	5-16	—1-16
10¼	6	AlterFds .50	3	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
4⅝	1½	Amco Ind	2	10	2	2	2	
16½	2½	AHesal L wt		43	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
8	4⅝	AmBiltr .50	3	149	5	5	5	
15	9½	AmBusP .24	4	1	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
1	⅛	ACenMtg wt		8	⅛	5-16	⅜	
23⅞	1⅞	Am Fletch	3	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
16	6⅞	A GarPd .30	5	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
5⅞	2⅜	Am Inf Pict	2	25	5½	5	5⅛	—½
8	3½	A Israel .27r	2	3	3½	3½	3½	
3⅞	2⅝	A Kitchn Fd	4	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
10⅛	5¼	AMaizeA .40	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
10⅝	5¼	AMaizeB .40	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
38⅞	26⅝	Am Mf 2.50e	4	1	32	32	32	+½
12⅝	1½	AmMot Inns	7	21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
36½	24¼	AmPetrof 2	4	7	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	—¼
9⅞	2⅝	A Plan 1.02t		5	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
4⅝	⅜	Am Recreat		19	2	1⅞	2	
7	2	A SafEq .11t	2	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7¼	1	AmTrain Sv		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
17¼	4	AMICCp .04	4	22	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Anglo C .12e	6	3	2	1⅞	2	
5⅛	3½	Anixter .10e	2	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Anthony .30t		23	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
3	1	Appld Data	5	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
33½	12	Aquit Ca .30	10	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+⅜
10¼	4½	ArzCol pf.48		4	5½	5⅜	5½	+¼
9⅛	1	Armac Ent	3	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅛	2¼	Arrow Elect	2	4	3	3	3	
10	2⅞	Arundel .49t		2	4¼	4¼	4¼	—¼
6⅛	2	Arwood Cp	3	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
16¼	5¼	Asamera .25	4	20	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	—⅛
7	4	Aspro .40b	4	4	5	5	5	
18	7	Atl Richt wt		109	7⅝	7	7⅛	—⅛
17⅞	3⅝	AtlCMB .97e	2	14	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
1⅝	7-16	Atlas Cp wt		17	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
25	11⅝	AugatInc .15	12	6	13½	13	13	—⅝
20½	6⅝	Austral Oil	9	69	11⅜	11	11	—¾
9½	3⅝	Auto Train	16	7	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+¼
5⅞	1	Auto Bldg	13	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
4⅛	1	Autmat Rad	7	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
9⅝	5¼	AutmSvc .20	6	2	5½	5½	5½	—⅛
13⅝	2¼	AVC Cp .82t	5	11	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	—¼
4	1⅜	AVEMC .14		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
32⅝	16½	Avondl 1.20b	6	1	19½	19½	19½	—⅛
17⅛	2⅜	AVX Corp	5	10	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅜
		B						
9	4⅛	BadgrMt .50	4	33	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
6	3⅜	BaldSec .36e		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
1⅝	¼	BangPun wt		1	¾	¾	¾	+⅛
21	3⅞	BanstrCtl Lt		18	5⅜	5¼	5¼	—⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Banner .04	3	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—¼
4¼	2⅜	Barbra Lyn	21	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Barclay .02e	4	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
9½	3⅜	Barnwel Ind		12	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
7½	3¼	BarryWr .40	5	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
3⅝	2½	Barth Sp .27	8	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
1⅜	1	Baruch Fost	7	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
3⅛	1	Barwick ET		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
8½	2⅜	BasinPet Cp	5	40	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	—⅛
10⅝	6¼	BayrkUt .72		2	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
2⅝	1¼	Bell Ind .08	2	x2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3	⅛	BenStMg wt		9	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅞	1½	Berg En .44t		10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
5⅜	⅝	BergRlt .53e	4	4	2	2	2	
3½	1½	Ber gBruns	8	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
11⅛	7⅞	Brg B pf1.15		1	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	BervenC .12	5	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	—⅛
17⅝	5⅛	Bic Pen .36	8	28	8¼	8	8	+⅛
24⅝	12	Big Ber 1.12	4	14	18	17	18	+¼
5	3⅛	BigV Supmk	3	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
17¼	5¼	Bio Dynam	4	13	14	14	14	
5⅞	2	Blessing .40	4	1	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Blount .08	4	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	—⅛
9⅞	2⅞	Bodin Ap .40	3	11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
9⅛	4⅝	BoltBer .20e	4	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
24⅜	3	Bowmar Ins	1	35	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Bowne .28	5	3	5⅜	5½	5	
33⅝	9	BowVall .10	22	18	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	—⅛
25⅜	4⅛	BradfCm Sy	8	12	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
15	3⅞	BranifAr wt		18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19	9⅝	Brascn A 1b	3	42	11⅜	11	11	—¼
29	9½	Brewer 1.20	5	11	25⅝	25¼	25¼	—⅛
8¼	3½	Brooks P .28	7	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7	2	BrownCo wt		3	3	3	3	+¼
16½	7½	BrnF B .52b	7	27	11⅞	11	11	—⅝
4	1⅜	Buehler Cp	5	10	2⅜	2¼	2⅛	+⅜
14½	6⅜	Bundy 1.08	34	30	8¼	8	8	
3⅛	1	Burgess Ind	5	32	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
10½	4⅛	Burnsint .60	6	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
9¼	3	Bush Univ	4	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+¼
34⅛	12	Buttes G Oil	6	92	17⅝	16⅞	17	—¼
		C						
4⅛	1⅜	Cabicom Gn	6	3	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
9	4½	Caldor .15b	3	17	7	7	7	
11⅜	3⅜	Calcomp	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4½	1⅞	Cal Life Cp	3	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
10⅞	2 13-16	Cam Ch .25e	2	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅝	8⅝	Campin .40b	3	1	10½	10½	10½	
3⅞	1 7-16	CdnExp GO	19	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7 15-16	2	Cdn Homstd	26	8	3	2 13-16	2 13-16	—3-16
15¼	9½	CdnInP 1.28	5	28	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
5 13-16	1⅜	Cdn Merrill	9	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
60½	19¾	Cdn SuprOil	9	1	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
2⅛	1-16	Canveri Int		7	3-16	9-16	9-16	—1-16
2⅝	1	Canega Ind	5	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	1	Capehart Cp	1	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
3¼	⅝	Capital Res		9	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
3¼	1½	CapitlFd .16	5	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
24¼	10⅝	Carb In .53e	5	151	21⅛	20	20½	—2⅛
5	1⅜	Caressa .20	4	6	3	2⅞	3	
66½	40¼	Carnat 1.08a	14	50	58⅝	57	57⅜	—1½
12⅝	7⅝	CarePlpl .84	6	2	9½	9½	9½	—½
66½	46	CaroPL pf 5		z100	54	54	54	—2
3⅛	1⅛	Carrols Dev		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
13⅛	10	CastlAM .80	2	11	11	11	11	
16¼	10¼	CastlF 1.27e		2	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
10⅝	5⅛	Cavitron Cp	9	5	7	6⅞	7	—⅛
2⅞	½	CelluCraft	8	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
9¼	1⅜	Cenvill Com	2	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	—⅛
1⅝	3-16	Cerrcn Cp		7	½	½	½	
5½	1⅞	Champ Hom		95	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Chartr Med	4	4	3	3	3	+⅛
12½	4⅝	CHB Fd .57t	4	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
3⅝	1⅞	CHC Corp	3	5	3	3	3	
2⅜	9-16	Christian Co		2	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
1⅜	⅛	CIMtgGr wf		26	⅜	5-16	5-16	—1-16
5⅛	1	Cinerama	7	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅝	¾	Citiz Finl		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
15⅞	6	CK Petrolm	8	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	
9⅛	3	Clark Gr .30	3	10	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
9⅝	2½	Clarkson .16	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	4⅛	Clausns .45e	3	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
6⅛	3	Clopay .09r	2	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
16½	2⅛	CMI Inv wt		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
6½	2½	Coachmn In	9	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
20	3⅛	Coff Mat .56	5	2	5	5	5	
2⅝	½	Colf Intl		117	⅝	9-16	9-16	—1-16
13¼	5	ColeNat .60	3	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
11⅜	4⅝	Coleman .44	5	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8	1⅞	Colon Coml		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
24⅝	5⅜	Cmbustn Eq	5	24	8⅛	7½	7⅝	—⅜
36	22	Cominco 3a	5	3	26	25⅝	26	—⅛
6⅝	2¼	Com Grp .12	3	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
13	5¾	ComlAlli .30	9	2	11	11	11	—⅛
13¼	11⅛	ComMtl .60	2	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	—⅜
8	3	Co Psyc .10a	4	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅜
24⅝	13½	ComSv 1.62b	6	6	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+½
12⅛	3⅝	Compoln .32	7	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
1⅜	⅛	CompuDyn	11	1	¾	¾	¾	
28⅝	8½	Comugrp	4	7	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	—⅝
1⅜	⅛	Compuf Inst	10	6	⅞	¾	⅞	+¼
3⅛	5-16	Comput Inv		15	1	⅞	15-16	+3-16
11⅜	5⅜	Conchem .40	3	10	6	5⅞	6	
3¼	1	Concrd Fab	21	3	1½	1½	1½	+¼
8⅛	5	Con Oil Gas	11	1045	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+1
13⅞	5¼	Cons Ref .60	4	4	6	6	6	—¼
8¼	2½	Consyne Co	7	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	
2	½	Cont Mater	7	1	13-16	13-16	13-16	—⅛
2⅛	⅜	Cont Tel wt		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
11⅝	3⅝	Cook El .40	5	1	6	6	6	+⅛
14½	9½	Cook Ind .40	2	5	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Cooper Jar	3	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
18	2	Cordon Intl	7	19	2⅜	2¼	2¼	—⅛
17⅝	11⅛	CorrBlk 1.06	8	7	16½	16¼	16⅜	+⅜
15¼	3⅜	CoxCbl Com	9	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
3	1⅜	Craig Corp	2	9	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
20⅝	3⅝	Creole Pet 1	5	35	6⅞	6½	6½	—⅜
3⅛	⅜	Crest Foam	5	2	1⅛	1	1⅛	
82	15½	Cross AT .84	9	2	22½	22¼	22½	+⅛
24½	14¼	CwnCPt .60r	2	1	16½	16½	16½	
5⅞	3⅛	Crutchr Res	8	53	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
21⅝	7⅛	CrystlO .20e	4	8	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
15	6⅝	CSE Cp .40e	3	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—½
7⅝	3	Cubic Cp .20	5	1	4½	4½	4½	
		D						
5⅜	1½	Damson Oil	14	714	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
20⅞	14⅝	DanieR .28b	6	31	21¾	21½	21⅝	—⅛
54¼	22¾	Data Dcumt	4	2	29	29	29	—¾
19⅛	3⅝	DayMin .20e	9	11	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
2	¼	Daylin wt		9	⅜	½	⅜	
16¼	5⅝	DTalEz .20e	5	14	8	7⅝	7⅝	—¼
20⅞	13¼	Depsitr 1.44	4	3	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
2½	⅜	DeRose Ind		11	1	1	1	
10¼	1¼	DILJ Ind	1	51	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
25	13½	DiamM Drll	8	8	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	—¼
3⅝	1½	Diebold VC		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	2⅝	Digicon Inc	7	9	5	5	5	+¼
15½	7⅜	DillardSt .48	4	12	8	8	8	+⅛
3⅛	1¼	DiscFbr .25t	4	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
14⅞	7⅞	Diversey .78	6	4	13⅜	13	13⅜	+⅜
1	3-16	Divrsf In wt		5	¼	¼	¼	+1-16
10⅛	3⅝	Dixilyn Cor	4	2	6	6	6	
45	15⅝	Dome Petrl	7	123	21¼	20¾	21	+¼
9⅞	4¼	Donkeny .38	2	2	5½	5½	5½	
8⅛	4⅝	DowneyS .25	5	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+½
8⅜	3⅝	Driver Harr	5	1	6½	6½	6½	+⅛
6⅝	3⅛	DrgFair .40	6	7	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+⅜
1⅝	½	Dunlop .07e	3	4	⅝	9-16	9-16	—1-16
17	6⅛	DuplxPd .60	3	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
10⅛	4⅝	Dur Tst .25b	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
6⅛	1⅝	Dynicin .95e	8	9	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Dynell .14t	6	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		E						
12⅝	7⅛	E Systm .88	4	8	8½	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
10¼	2⅞	EriSchab .36	33	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+¼
15⅞	6⅝	Earth R .60	5	5	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
24	12⅛	EasonO .78r	10	30	23	22¼	22¼	—½
5⅝	1⅜	Eastrn Frgt		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
14¼	3⅛	Ecodyne	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
29¼	19⅛	Edalton .58r	2	7	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
5⅞	2⅜	Edo Corp	1	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
5⅛	3¼	Edwards .30	3	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
12½	2¾	EhrnbP .28a	2	3	4	4	4	
3	1⅛	Elcor Chm	18	4	2	2	2	
3¼	13-16	Elect Assist	2	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅞	4¼	ElecEng .28	3	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	
6⅛	3⅜	ErnstEC .40	3	x85	4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
2⅝	9-16	Ero Ind	16	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
7¼	2⅝	Esq Rad El	2	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4⅛	2⅛	Essex Chem	2	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
12½	2⅜	Execut .24b		2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+⅛
		F						
3⅝	1⅝	Fab Ind	3	6	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+¼
8	1½	Fair Ch .20e	4	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
24	7⅛	FalconS .10e	4	335	22	20⅝	21	—1⅝
7⅞	1⅛	Fam Dol Str	9	1	2	2	2	
2⅝	¾	Family Rec	8	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	⅝	Fash Fa .32t		2	1¼	1¼	1¼	—⅛
8⅝	1⅝	FDI Inc .01e		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
4½	1⅛	Fed Resrces	31	89	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	—⅛
21¾	10⅛	FedMrt .60b	5	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Felmnt .12e	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
5	2⅝	Felsway .32	3	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
25⅛	3⅛	Fideico Gth	3	6	5⅞	5½	5½	—½
5⅝	1-16	FideicGr wt		10	½	7-16	7-16	—3-16
4⅞	½	Film Cp Am		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
6	2	Filmways	4	26	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
12⅝	5	FinSenB .28	4	48	7¼	7⅛	7¼	—⅛
10¼	3⅝	FinGen .36b	4	1	5	5	5	—⅛
21⅞	2	FstDenv Ml	7	12	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
2⅛	1-16	Fst Denv wt		8	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
3	11-16	Fst Iartfrd		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
7	3	FstHrt pf.50		1	4	4	4	+⅛
5	⅛	Fst Rlty Inv		1	15-16	15-16	15-16	+⅛
16⅛	5⅜	FstSL Sh .48	4	1	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
14½	1¼	Fst Va 1.26e		7	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	—¼
1⅛	1-16	FstVaMt wt		36	3-16	3-16	3-16	—⅛
10⅞	3⅝	FischrP .48t	6	6	6	6	6	
11⅛	5⅛	Flight Safty	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
2⅛	⅝	Fla Capital	3	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
7⅛	1⅝	FlaRck .10e	5	15	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
23⅛	9⅛	Fluke J .93t	6	2	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅜
15⅝	9⅝	Fly Dis Oil	9	66	13	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
91⅛	58	FordCan 5e	3	z30	59⅞	59	59⅞	+¼
11⅛	4½	FoxStaP .36	4	4	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+⅜
8⅛	3½	FrankNu .32	6	6	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
9½	7⅛	Frantz .56	3	1	8½	8½	8½	+¼
47	14	Fremlo .88b	4	8	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
4⅛	1⅜	Frier Ind	40	1	2	2	2	+⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Frigitemp	8	68	8⅜	7⅜	8	—⅜
21	6¼	Frigitronic	14	15	7½	7¼	7½	
12¼	4½	Frischs .30b	6	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
		G						
5⅝	1⅝	Garcia Corp	10	42	2	1⅞	2	
28¼	7¼	Gearhart .32	7	38	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	—½
2¾	1⅜	G Empi .24r	5	8	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
2	¼	G Housewar		29	1⅛	1	1⅛	
8	3⅝	Gen Interior	8	10	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
2⅞	1	Gen Recrat	6	1	1½	1½	1½	
4⅝	⅜	Gen Resrcs		6	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
4⅛	1¾	Genge Inc		3	2	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅛	⅜	Genisco Tch	5	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
14⅞	1⅛	Geon Ind	12	5	1½	1⅜	1½	
5⅛	1	Gerber Scl	22	1	2	2	2	
15½	7½	Giant F .35r	4	8	9¼	9	9	—⅜
27¼	7¼	Giant Y .40a	13	114	10½	10¼	10⅜	—⅜
8½	2	GIT RI 1.04e	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
3½	1⅛	Gladding Cp	4	4	1⅞	1¾	1¾	+⅛
22⅜	15½	Glatfelter 2	3	11	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+⅜
9¼	4	Glosser .26	3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅞	2⅛	Glover Inc		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6	2⅜	Gldblatt .36	7	14	3½	3¼	3⅜	—¼
34⅝	8⅜	Golden Cycl	17	29	16⅝	16	16½	—¼
2⅛	7-16	Goldfield Cp	22	228	½	7-16	7-16	—⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Goodrich wt		3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
4⅛	1½	Gorin Strs	3	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
18⅝	9¼	GormR .90a	5	2	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
37½	15⅜	Grainger .30	12	1	18½	18½	18½	—⅛
4⅝	2½	Grand Auto	4	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
7⅜	1⅝	GrayMf .84t		12	2½	2⅜	2⅛	—¼
4¼	2	Gt Am Ind	2	5	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
3⅞	1⅜	GtBasin Pet	9	382	3⅞	3¾	3¾	—⅛
15⅞	9	Gt Lk Ch .16	7	6	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
9⅛	3¼	GREIT .40		9	4⅞	4½	4½	—⅛
6⅛	1⅜	Greyhd C	5	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
25⅞	8¼	GRI Cp .40	5	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
13⅝	6	GrossTlc .60	6	x2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
1⅛	⅝	GSC En .06e		112	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	⅞	GTI Corp	3	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	⅛	GuardMf wt		11	⅛	⅛	⅛	
6⅝	4½	GuardCh .48	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1½	1-16	GulfMRlt wt		10	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-32
38¼	18	Gulf Can .80	8	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	+½
6⅛	1¾	GulfRep Fin	2	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
15⅛	4⅛	Glistrm LD	3	16	5⅛	5	5	
		H						
12	5	HallsMot .44	2	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	—⅛
4	1	Hampin Ind		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
13	4⅝	Hanovr Petr	9	118	9⅛	8⅞	9	+⅛
9⅛	6⅝	HanvrSh .55	3	2	6½	6½	6½	
5⅛	3⅜	HanSq 1.98e	3	16	5	4⅞	5	+¼
25	13½	Harland .18	16	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	—⅛
13½	5	Harmn .05r	2	7	7	7	7	—⅛
25⅛	3⅜	HartzMt Cp	7	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
7⅛	5-16	Harvey Grp		5	13-16	13-16	13-16	—⅛
5	1½	Hasbro Ind	8	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+⅛
7¼	4⅛	Hasting .40a	4	5	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
5⅛	3	HawalA .16r	2	1	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	HaelthM .30	3	3	3½	3½	3½	
1⅛	9-16	Helnick Inst	6	27	1	1	1	
11⅛	1⅜	Helm 1.45e	2	45	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+¼
3⅛	1	Hemdale En	2	2	1½	1½	1½	
3⅛	1⅛	Highlnd Cap		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
8	2⅞	Hiptrnic .15	11	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
4	1½	Hofmn Ind		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅞	1⅛	Holly Corp	4	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
28½	15⅛	HormelG .92	4	1	15½	15⅛	15½	
19⅛	2⅞	Horn Hardrt		12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
19⅛	2⅛	HospM 1.24e	4	1	5½	5½	5½	—⅛
9⅞	3½	Hosp Mtr In	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
19⅛	5½	Hotel I 2.08e	6	2	7½	7⅜	7½	
6	3⅝	House Vl .32	7	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
32½	11⅛	Houst O .20h	11	76	28⅝	27⅝	27⅞	+⅛
35	16⅝	HubellA 1.30	7	2	21¼	21	21¼	+⅛
38	16⅝	HubellB 1.30	7	3	21	20⅝	21	+⅜
25½	25	Hub pfA1.75		2	29½	29½	29½	—1⅛
48	16	HudsB OG 1	7	4	21	21	21	—½
4¼	¾	Hudson Gen		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—¼
9⅝	3½	Huffmn .40e	6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3	1⅛	HuntHlt .10e	4	5	2	2	2	
24¼	11⅛	HuskyO .50	3	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—
3½	1½	Hycal Inc		15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28⅝	12⅞	HygrFd .65e	4	2	24	24	24	—⅛
		I						
7⅞	3¼	ICH Cp .32t	12	12	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
16⅞	7¼	ICM R 1.64e	5	2	8½	8½	8½	
11¼	5½	IMC Magnet	5	7	9¼	8¾	8¾	—¾
43⅞	19½	ImpO A .80a	10	270	24½	24	24¼	—⅜
5⅛	1¼	Incoterm A		19	2½	2⅛	2½	+¼
53	39	IndplPL pf 4		z200	43	42	43	+2¼
2⅛	½	Instrum Sys	5	12	¾	¾	¾	
2⅝	⅝	IntegRe .19t	9	2	1	1	1	
15-16	¼	Intl Banknot		10	½	7-16	7-16	—1-16
13½	5⅝	Int Cour .24	8	9	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
6⅛	1	Int Foodsvc	4	4	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
3⅝	1⅛	IntFuneral S	4	32	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—¼
12	5½	IntGenIn .70	3	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅝	1⅝	Int Prot .10		3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	—⅛
3⅛	¾	Int Stretch		5	1	1	1	—⅛
48	15	IntSyCon .25	9	z9100	22½	19⅝	21¼	—1⅝
3	3-16	Interphoto		8	⅜	9-16	⅜	
19⅝	5⅜	Interway Cp	2	33	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
24	12⅜	InDiv A 1.86	5	9	17	16⅝	17	—¼
6⅝	3⅝	InvDivB .45	5	20	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
12⅝	4	Inv Rlt 1.20e	7	5	5½	5⅛	5⅛	—½
6⅛	1⅜	Irvin Indust	3	2	2	2	2	
6⅝	2½	Itel Corp	4	41	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	
		J - K						
16⅞	5⅛	Jacobs Eng	4	2	7	6⅞	7	+¼
4⅝	1¼	Jamswy .09t	3	6	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	—⅜
25⅜	14½	John Pd .25	16	28	21	21	21	+¼
3⅝	2¼	Juniper Pet		26	3½	3¼	3¼	—⅛
7⅛	1⅝	Jupiter Ind	3	1	2½	2½	2½	
8½	4⅛	Kaisrind .26	2	59	5	4⅞	5	
1⅞	½	Kalvax Inc		35	⅞	¾	⅞	+¼
8⅛	2⅜	KaneMill wt		3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
20⅞	11	KanebSv .96	7	27	19½	19	19	—⅜
22⅝	9¼	Kewane .48a	5	33	13⅝	12⅞	13	—⅜
7⅜	3⅞	Keystind .30	3	2	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
1⅛	⅝	Kin Ark Crp	7	14	⅞	¾	¾	
15⅜	6½	KingRd .15e	4	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+¼
6⅛	1½	Kingstip .16	8	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
28	10¾	Kirbyind .68	6	2	27½	27½	27½	—⅜
5⅞	⅞	Kleinerts		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8¼	5¼	Kilkiok .60	4	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
16¼	4⅛	Knicker Toy	2	73	6	5⅞	6	—⅛
25	7⅛	Kolmorg .40	3	1	9	9	9	—⅛
7⅛	2	KuhnStr .10	2	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
		L						
3	1½	LaBarg .02e	3	15	2⅞	2¾	2¾	—⅛
7⅝	3	Lafay Radio	4	19	4½	4⅛	4½	
8⅛	2 9-16	Lake Shore	8	85	3 3-16	3	3 1-16	—1-16
4⅝	2¼	LaMaur .36	5	15	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
4½	2¼	LaPointe	7	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+¼
11	3⅝	LarwR 1.22a	4	16	5½	5⅛	5¼	
⅜	1-16	LarwinR wt		15	¼	¼	¼	
11⅜	3⅞	LCA Cp .45	3	15	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
16¼	10⅜	Lee Entr .40	8	87	13¼	13	13	
4⅞	2	Lee Natl	8	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17	2⅝	Lee Pharm	13	18	4	4	4	
5⅛	9-16	Leisure Tec	15	10	1½	1½	1½	
3⅛	1¼	Liberty Fab	1	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
3½	1⅞	Lightolier	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6	3½	Lilli Ann 2.2	4	5	4	4	4	
3⅛	¾	LilyLynn A	2	1	1	1	1	
2⅛	1⅛	Lincoln Am	6	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
2	1	Lodge S .05e	5	7	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
7⅜	2¼	LoewThe wt		16	3	2⅞	3	
3	1⅛	Logistic .10e	3	1	2	2	2	
24	14¼	LouisCe 1.20	3	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
3⅞	1½	LTVCorp wt		51	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
		M						
1⅝	7-16	Macrod Ind	19	16	½	½	½	—1-16
7⅛	4½	Mangood .60	17	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Marindu B	8	55	2⅝	2 5-16	2⅝	
12⅞	4⅝	Mark Contrl	4	9	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+⅜
3¼	¾	Masters Inc	11	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
7½	2¼	McCull Oil	8	109	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
6	2⅝	McIntsh .32	2	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2	⅜	MDC Corp	6	55	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
11⅞	6½	Medalst .40b	4	10	9¼	8½	9¼	+⅜
4⅝	1	Medco Jwly	5	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
9	2⅝	Medenco .12	4	32	4	3⅝	4	+¼
26½	14⅜	MediaGn .60	9	10	21⅜	21¼	21¼	—⅜
11⅝	6	MEM Co .72	3	28	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Mercant Ind		1	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Metrocare	4	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅜	5-16	Metro Grig		5	11-16	⅝	11-16	+⅛
17	3	MichSu .40a	3	30	15	14½	14½	—½
8⅛	2⅝	Midld Co .16	17	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
18⅝	6	Migo Elect	5	53	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Miller H	1	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
11	5⅞	MillerW .20e	3	1	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
20¼	6⅛	Mil Roy .20e	4	23	8½	8	8	—½
15⅝	5½	MoKanTx ct		3	13½	13⅛	13½	
14	10	MoPac 1.20		13	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	—⅜
29¼	9⅝	Mitchll 1.57t	5	23	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
5⅝	3	Mite Cp .16	3	5	3½	3½	3½	—⅛
2⅝	⅛	MoAmCo Cp		5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
16½	5⅛	Molycrp wt		11	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
9⅝	7	Moog .55e	3	4	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Morton S .32	4	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4⅝	2⅝	MottsSup M	6	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
17	10⅝	MtVMll 1.20	3	4	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
12⅞	6½	MPB Cp .50	3	7	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
1⅜	⅜	MPS Intl Cp		9	½	½	½	
12⅝	2¼	MultlAm .20	60	1	3	3	3	—⅛
6⅝	4⅝	MWA .40a	4	5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
		N						
5	1½	Nat Alfalfa		4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
7	2¼	N Distr .10e	2	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
2⅜	9-16	NatHlth Ent	8	30	1	⅞	⅞	—⅛
1⅛	⅛	NatInd wt		5	13-16	13-16	13-16	+⅛
7⅝	1⅛	NKinney Cp	25	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10½	3¼	NMedEn .12	3	121	5¼	4¾	4⅞	—½
14¼	2	Nat Paragn	2	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅛	⅜	Nat System		9	⅝	½	⅝	+1-16
3	15-16	Neonex .05	3	5	1½	1½	1½	
12⅝	8½	Newcor .76	4	30	13	11½	13	+2
11⅛	4⅝	NHamp .42e	7	6	11	10¼	10¼	+⅛
1⅝	7-16	Newidria M	10	5	½	½	½	
4⅝	⅜	Newpark Rs	5	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10	3⅛	N Proc .35e	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13¼	6⅞	NYTimes .60	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
4	1¼	Nortek Inc	3	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2⅜	½	NoAmMt wt		2	1	1	1	
16	3⅜	NorAm Roy	8	6	6⅜	6½	6⅝	—¼
53¼	42	N IPS pf4.25		z10	46½	46½	46½	+1
17	1½	NNGMob t		80	1⅝	1	1½	
7½	1½	Nuclear Dat	12	9	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
		O						
33⅞	12⅞	Offshore Co	6	989	15⅜	16½	16½	—½
4⅞	2¾	Ohio Art .24	5	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
18	10	OhioBrs 1.40	10	6	16¼	16	16	—⅛
11	4	Oh Sealy .30	4	6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
27¾	16⅝	OKC Cp 1.60	3	9	20⅜	20	20	—⅛
29⅞	7½	OnLine Sys	5	5	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
16	8¾	OnanCp .20e	5	8	13¼	13¼	13¼	
101½	46½	Oklep 12.42e	3	z100	59	58¾	59	+1
2⅛	½	Originala		1	¾	¾	¾	
10⅛	3½	OrioleHo .20	2	1	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
7⅞	4	OSullvan .50	3	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
10	2	Outdr Sprt 1	3	3	3⅛	3	3	
4	2⅝	OzarkA .05e	4	4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
		P - Q						
1⅛	11-16	P&F Indust	1	7	13-16	¾	¾	—⅛
1⅜	1-16	Pac Cst Prp		28	⅜	5-16	5-16	—1-16
20⅞	15⅝	PGE6pf 1.50		1	18	18	18	
17½	13¼	PGE pf1.37		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅜
16¼	12¼	PGRd pf1.25		2	14	14	14	+¼
28	21½	PGE 9pf2.25		4	24⅜	24¼	24¼	
15	11¼	PNwTel 1.12	9	4	13½	13¼	13½	+½
17½	10	PallCp .16e	7	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
8¼	⅛	Palomar Ml		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13¼	5½	PanOcean O	75	35	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
5¼	¾	Pandl Bradf		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
6⅞	4⅛	ParkCh .40a	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Park El .10e	4	3	2½	2⅜	2½	
32½	9¼	Parsons .45e	6	8	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+¼
2⅝	½	Pat Fashion	9	1	15-16	15-16	15-16	+⅛
11	2¼	Patagonia	6	3	3½	3½	3½	—¼
16	3⅝	PatoCG .60e	2	1	5½	5½	5½	
13¾	4⅛	Patrick Pet	6	24	8¼	7⅝	7⅞	—⅛
13⅛	1	Pease Ellm		9	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—
1⅛	1-16	PeaseEll wt		12	¼	¼	¼	
9⅝	6⅝	PennEng .60	4	1	7	7	7	+⅛
12¼	6⅝	PenRIE 1.15	6	7	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
2⅞	⅝	Penob Shoe		2	1	1	1	—⅛
⅞	¼	Penlron Ind		8	7-16	7-16	7-16	
18	10½	PepBoys 1	4	2	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—¼
7⅝	3	PeriniCp .30	4	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
4⅞	½	Permaner	4	67	15-16	⅞	⅞	+⅛
5⅝	1⅜	Pertec Corp	6	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
8½	3⅝	Petro Lewis	3	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
5⅝	2	Phoenix Stl	3	40	4¼	4	4⅛	—⅛
4⅛	1⅜	PicNPa .03e	4	1	3	3	3	+⅛
4⅛	1	Piedind .18e		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
7½	2½	Pioner Plas	3	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2¾	½	Pioneer Sys		3	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
5⅝	2	Pioneer Tex	3	3	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
39½	9	PilDeMo .80	7	24	15½	14¾	15½	+1¼
30½	15¼	Pittway 1b	6	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
25¼	13	PlacD 1.20e	3	1	14½	14½	14½	+¼
7⅜	3⅝	Plant Ind	4	4	4	4	4	—⅛
4⅞	1½	PlyGem .51t	4	2	2	2	2	
14¼	9⅝	PneuSca .80	10	z350	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅜
6½	3½	Pneum .20e	3	23	6¼	5⅞	6	—¼
1⅜	¼	Poloron Pd		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	+1-16
11¼	2¼	Prairie Oil	8	29	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
13⅝	8½	Pratt Lmb 1	5	11	11	11	11	
23	16⅝	Prent Hall 1	10	22	19½	19⅛	19½	+¼
5½	1¼	Presley Cos	6	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
19¾	9⅝	Preston .70	4	7	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
6⅛	1⅜	PrimMt .20e	7	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
14⅞	4½	PrpCT 1.28e	5	6	7	7	7	
2⅞	⅝	PrdRIE .20e	2	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
6⅛	1½	PrudBdg .24	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
4⅝	¾	PSA Inc wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
5⅝	1½	PuntaGrd Is	3	125	2⅝	2½	2⅝	—⅛
14⅛	3½	Purepac Lb	8	3	3¾	3⅝	3¾	—⅛
12½	8¼	Putnam .60a	5	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
		R						
20½	7¼	Ranchrs Ex	5	10	9¼	8¾	9⅛	+¼
55½	12⅞	RangrO Can	34	12	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	—½
4⅞	1	RapdAm wt		24	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
5⅞	2½	Raih Pack	11	6	3	3	3	
4⅛	1	Reading Ind	11	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17⅝	8	Rlt RT 2.03e	6	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
1⅜	1	REDM Cp		10	1½	1½	1½	+¼
1⅜	⅜	Reeves Telc	21	7	1½	1¼	1¼	—⅛
5⅛	1½	Refrig Trns		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	1	ReitlFd .81e		7	2	2	2	
45⅞	26	ReltF pf4.38		3	34½	34½	34½	
2	5-16	Rel Grp wt		45	13-16	⅝	⅝	—⅛
11⅜	7⅛	Rem Ar .80	6	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+⅛
1⅜	⅛	Rep Housng		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
1⅛	⅛	RepMrln wt		8	5-16	5-16	5-16	—1-16
44	3⅝	ReschCtl .08		24	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞	—⅜
3⅜	1⅛	Resrtslntl B	2	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
2⅛	⅞	Rest Assoc	8	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	1⅜	RH Med Svc	6	3	2	2	2	
2⅛	¾	Richton .10e		3	1	1	1	—⅛
17	7⅜	Riley Co	4	1	11½	11½	11½	+¼
38½	19	RioAlgm 1	5	10	23¾	23½	23⅝	—¼
10⅛	4	RisdonM .36	3	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
34½	19½	Robintech	4	14	24¾	24⅜	24½	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Roblin Ind	1	1	2½	2½	2½	
11⅛	6⅝	Rockway .88	3	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+⅛
5⅞	3½	Rocorint .20	6	1	5½	5½	5½	
5⅛	2⅛	Rollins Intl		2	3	3	3	
8⅛	3⅛	Rossmor Cp	5	8	3⅝	3½	3½	
38¼	15	Rowan .14	8	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	—¼
18	3⅜	Rowlnd Inc	6	137	17½	17	17½	+½
2⅜	7-16	RoyBusn Fd		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	—⅛
2⅞	½	RoyBch Cal	3	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
2⅛	1	RPS Prod		3	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
2⅛	9-16	RSC Indust	7	16	2	2	2	
5	3½	Rudick pf.56		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+¼
4⅛	5-16	Rusco Ind		7	13-16	13-16	13-16	+1-16
10	6	Russell .60	3	1	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
10¼	4⅝	Rust Cft .40	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
16⅝	5½	Ryan Ho .20	9	55	13⅝	13	13⅛	—½
3⅛	⅝	Ryersn Hay	33	15	1	⅞	1	
		S						
6	2⅛	SaftranSy A	3	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
18⅝	8¼	StJohnsT .62	7	2	18	18	18	—¼
8⅛	3⅛	Salem .57t	6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—½
19	6⅝	Sambos .10e	8	50	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
14⅞	6¼	SCarlo 1.46e		2	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
10⅞	8	SDie G pf.88		1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—¼
3⅜	1	Sargent Ind	5	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
23¾	15¼	Sargt pf2.25		z100	16¾	16½	16¾	+¾
9⅞	2⅜	Saundr L .20	4	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
8	4¾	Schenut .60a	3	3	6	6	6	
4⅝	⅞	Schick Inc		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—¼
3⅛	1¾	Schiller Ind	7	12	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
15⅞	8¼	Scope Ind	8	4	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Sealectr Cp	4	3	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Seas All .15e	5	8	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
8¼	½	Sec Mtg Inv	2	14	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
1⅜	1-16	SecMt In wt		4	⅛	¼	⅜	+⅛
7⅛	2½	Sec Plastics	3	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+¼
8¼	3⅞	Selas Cp .30	6	1	5½	5½	5½	—⅛
10⅞	6¼	SeligLa .60b	3	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
6⅝	3	Servisco .30	3	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
5⅛	1⅜	Servo Corp	5	4	2	1⅞	2	
8	⅛	SG Sec .51e		7	2	2	2	
17½	8⅛	SG Se pf1.70		10	12	11⅛	12	
2⅛	1½	Shaer Shoe	12	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
11¾	4	Shawin .58b	3	1	5	5	5	
2⅞	1⅜	ShearHay S		2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅞	7-16	ShelfRes .05		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
22½	9¾	Shnandh Oil	7	2	14¾	14⅝	14¾	—⅛
18⅞	8⅛	Sherwd Med	5	30	11⅞	11¾	11¾	—⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Showbot .80	4	1	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Sierrcln .20	6	4	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅜
6¼	2¼	Sigma .37t	4	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+¼
5⅛	1⅜	SikesCp .08		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1½	Sim Sch .10e	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	1½	Simplex .15t	11	7	2¼	2	2	—¼
5⅞	⅞	Solitron .06		17	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
10	3¼	Sonder Brdc	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
13	4	Soundsn .40	3	7	4½	4½	4½	
107	82½	SCE pf8.70		2	93½	93½	93½	—1¼
16½	12⅝	SC 5.2pf 1.30		6	16	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
13⅞	10½	SC 4.2pf 1.06		2	12	11¾	12	
52	28	SouRoy .88b	21	105	46⅝	45¼	46	+⅜
6⅛	3	Specity Rest	4	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8¼	3¼	Spector .10e	2	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Spectro Ind	4	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4	¾	SpencCo .32t		2	1½	1½	1½	+¼
8½	3½	Splentex .48	4	1	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
3	1⅞	Std Containr	2	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
7⅞	3¼	Std Metals	5	18	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
8⅝	4½	StdMotA .42	5	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
20	9⅞	StdShrs .40r		1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	—¼
19¼	10¼	StrThom .48a	6	43	19½	19½	19½	
7⅝	4	Stanly Avla	7	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	—¼
2⅛	⅞	Stardust Inc	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
11	7¼	StarSup .68b	4	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+⅛
7⅜	3⅛	StatSvL .40b	4	1	5	5	5	+⅛
6⅝	3	Steelmt .20a	2	6	4½	4	4	—⅛
20⅛	12	UAEAE Ch .44	6	2	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+⅛
1⅝	½	Sterl Electr	3	10	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
3¼	2	SterlPre .11t	3	15	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Stevcknit	2	10	1½	1½	1½	
6	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	77	10	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+¼
8⅛	4	Struth Wells	28	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
16⅛	8	Sun Elec .60	5	3	11¼	11	11	—⅛
7⅛	4⅛	SunshJ .20b	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
11	3⅝	Sup Surg Mf	4	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
7⅛	¾	Susquhana		4	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
4	2	Synaloy .12t	4	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅛
63	27¾	Sy tex .40	13	573	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+½
27⅛	¾	System Eng		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
		T						
13	8	Tasty B .90r	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
6¾	2¼	Techcl Oper	3	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
1⅛	⅛	Techcl Tape	3	2	¼	¼	¼	—1-16
24½	13⅛	Tejon R .20a	13	4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+⅛
5⅛	1⅞	TeleCom Cp	3	8	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
2⅛	1	Telex Cp wt		3	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	—
2⅛	13-16	Tenna Corp		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅛	2¼	Tenneco wt		29	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2⅛	¾	Te ney Eng	13	1	1	81	1	
3⅛	¾	Tensor Cp		3	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
23	5	Teradyn Inc	4	7	6¾	6⅛	6½	
17⅞	10¼	TerraC .10e	4	50	12¼	12⅛	12½	—¼
15⅜	4⅞	TesoroPt wt		39	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	—¼
12⅞	3⅝	Texasint Co	7	233	7¾	7⅛	7½	+¼
4	1⅛	Texstar .17t	3	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Tidwell Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	3½	Tiffany .20	3	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11¾	⅝	Tigerlnti wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
14¼	1¾	Timplte Ind	3	2	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
22⅛	2½	TMC Mtg In	1	4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
8⅞	4	Tokheim .20	13	12	6⅜	6	6⅜	+⅜
3⅞	1	Town Cntry		4	2	2	2	—⅛
5	1⅜	Tracor Inc	5	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
3⅛	1	Trans Lux		1	2	2	2	
9⅛	3	Trnspt Pool	3	19	6½	6⅜	6½	—⅛
3 7-16	1¾	TubosM .22e	11	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
18	10⅛	Turnr C 1.20	4	3	12½	12½	12½	
6⅛	3⅛	TwinFair In	3	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+¼
		U						
2⅛	1½	UIP Cp .02a	4	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
7⅛	4½	UnA Pr .40a	7	12	6	5⅞	6	
3⅛	2 1-16	Un Asb .07e	5	11	2 11-16	2 11-16	2 11-16	
1⅝	⅛	UnBrand wt		45	½	½	½	
14½	9¾	UnCosF .45	6	6	11	10¾	11	—⅛
4	⅛	UDolirS .10e		15	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
¾	1-16	Un Nat wt n		8	3-16	3-16	3-16	+1-16
12	2⅝	UNat Cp pf		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+¼
25⅜	5⅛	USBan 1.65e	8	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
10¼	2⅞	US Filtr .20	3	20	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	—⅛
17⅛	5⅛	USLsR 1.80e	5	26	8⅛	7½	7⅝	—½
1⅝	5-16	US LsgR wt		4	9-16	9-16	9-16	
3⅝	1⅝	USNat Rsrc	3	4	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
18⅞	9⅝	US Reduct 1	2	50	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
16⅛	7½	Unitek Corp	5	8	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+⅛
1⅛	½	Univ Contnr	14	9	11-16	11-16	11-16	
6⅛	2⅛	UnivRs .05e	10	22	5⅛	5	5	
5	2⅞	UnivRun .28	4	3	5	5	5	
6⅛	2⅛	Univ Sav .32	12	7	5	4⅞	5	+½
19⅛	10	UtahIdSu 1	9	3	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	+¼
7⅜	2⅞	UV Ind wt		15	4⅛	4½	4⅛	
		V						
7⅛	3¼	VallesSt .71t	5	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
18⅛	6⅛	Vall In 3.20e	6	55	16	15½	15¼	+⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Valley Mtal	10	43	3½	3	3	—⅛
27⅛	5⅛	Valmac .60a	2	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
2⅛	1	ValueLin D		10	1⅛	1⅛	1½	
8	4	VanDorn .36	3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
3⅛	⅞	Varo Inc	3	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1¼	Verntiron	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4	½	Vikoa Inc		6	1⅛	1	1	
3½	1½	Vulcan .02e	6	6	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—¼
		W						
7	2⅝	WebMg .10a	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Wacknt .28b	5	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
6 11-16	1	Walnoco Oil	8	5	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
6⅝	1⅜	WarC pfC.05		7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
24⅜	14⅝	WasPsfB .50	6	1	19	19	19	—⅛
16	10½	WashRl 1.28	12	11	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
5	2½	Watsco .05e	5	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7	3⅛	Weld Tu Am	2	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
4⅞	2¼	Wellco .10e	3	1	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
12½	7½	WestChP .72	8	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Westats Pil	8	308	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+¼
15-16	¼	Westby Fsh		2	½	½	½	
8⅛	2⅝	Westn Decal	7	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
12	3⅛	Wstn Fin .10	3	17	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
2⅞	⅛	WstPac I wt		13	15-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
22⅛	8½	Wstran .20a	6	156	20¼	18⅞	20	—1
2⅛	1¼	Whitehal Cp	3	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
16½	7¼	Whiting .80	5	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
15-16	3-16	Whittakr wt		10	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
2½	1⅛	Wichita Ind	8	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
7⅛	4	WlshrO .05r	7	34	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
8½	2⅜	Wood In .30t	M	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
1½	⅝	Wool Lt .09e	5	2	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
3 7-16	1	Wright Har		58	1½	1 3-16	1½	
4½	2	WTC Air .10	4	3	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	
17	5¾	WUI Inc .40	4	9	9⅝	9	9⅛	+¼
4⅜	2¾	WyleLab .20	4	20	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	—⅛
11¼	4⅝	Wynn Intl	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
13	6½	WymBn .58	7	11	9⅝	9	9	—⅛
		Y						
3⅜	1⅞	YooHoo .05e	6	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
		Z						
4⅞	1⅜	Zimmr Hom		5	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amax 9-76	100¼	101½
Amax 8¾-86	98¼	99¼
ASEA 8½-86	88½	89½
Ashland 8-87	88¾	89¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	88¾	89¾
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	97½	98½
Barclay 8¼-86	83	85
Beecham 8¼-86	72	74
Bergen 8-87	91	92
BICC 7¾-87	55	57
Borregaard 8¾-86	90	91
Burlingt. 7¾-87	87½	88¼
CN PTT 8-86	93	94½
Carlsberg 8¾-86	91½	92½
Carrier 8-87	86¼	87¼
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	90	91
Com Union	75	77
Cons. Food 7½-91	86¼	87¼
Conoco 8-86	94½	95½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	87½	88½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	79	80
Copen Tel 8½-86	90	91
Corning 8½-86	98¼	99¼
Cut Ham 8-87	89½	90½
Denmark 9-82	97¾	100¼
Denmark 7½-90	82	83
Dow Cor 8½-86	99½	100½
Dupont 7½-78	99¾	100¾
E.D.F 8½-86	97	98
Ericsson 9¼-85	99¾	100¾
Esso 7½-76	99¾	100¾
Esso 8-86 Nov	96	97
FinMtgBk 8½-86	89	90
First Chic 7-80	93½	94½
Gen Cable 8¼-87	87¼	88¼
Gen Mills 8-86	94¾	95¾
Gen Mot 9¼-76	99½	100½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	101½	102½
G.H.H 7¾-88	83¼	84¼
Granges 8½-89	87	88
GTE 8¼-86	94½	95½
Guar Roy 8-87	67	69
Haas 8-78	99½	100½
Haas 8¾-86	99½	100½
Hambros 7¾-86	67	69
Helsinki 8¾-86	92½	93½
Hill Samuel 8½-86	62	64
I.C.I. 7½-92	66	68
Intl Utl 8¼-82	92½	93½
Kimberley 8½-86	99	100
Klein Ben 8¾-87	68½	70½
Lyons 8¾-86	65	67
Monsanto 8¾-85	100½	101½
Motorola 8-87	94½	95½
Mount Isa 8¾-86	82	84
Newfoundld 8½-86	95½	97½
NrgKomBk 7½-86	87½	88½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	95¾	96¾
Ontario 8¼-86	98½	99½
Oslo 5½-86	92¼	93¼
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	99	100
OwensCorn 9-86	100½	101½
Pac.Light 9¼-81	99¾	100¾
Pac. Light 8-86	85¼	86¼
Pekema 8¾-86	91	92½
Pennwalt 8-86	87¼	88¼
PhilMorris 8-78	102½	103½
PhilMorris 8½-86	101¼	102¼
Plessey 8½-86	68	70
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98¾	99¾
Queb.Hyd 8¼-86	95¾	96¾
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	88	89
Queensld 8½-86	91	92
Ralston 7½-87	90½	91½
Rank 8¾-86	68	70
Richardson 8¾-85	99	100
S.A.S. 8-86	85¼	86¼
Scanraff 8½-88	95	96
Scott 8¾-86	99¾	100¾
Shell 8-86	95¼	96¼
Shell 7½-87	87¾	90¾
Singer 11-77	101¼	102¼
St. Ind. 8½-80	100¼	101¼
St. Ind. 8½-83	98	99
Sybron 8-87	86¼	87¼
Tenneco 7½-79	96	97
Tenneco 7¾-87	81½	82½
Textron 7¾-87	81½	82½
TokyoCur 8⅝-86	87½	88½
Transocean 8-86	95½	96½
Transocean 8-84	94¼	96
Transocean 7½-87	91½	92½
T.R.W. 8¾-86	94	95
Union Oil 7-79	95½	95½
Union Oil 7½-87	91½	92½
Utah 8-87	86½	87½
Volvo 8-87	84½	85¾
Wellcome 8¼-87	65	67
Will Glyn 8¼-87	69	71

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	72	74
Am Too 5½-88	96	98
Ashland 5-88	68	70
Beatrice 6¾-91	93	95
Beatrice 4½-92	74½	76½
Borden 5-92	88½	90½
BroadHale 4¾-87	63	65
Carnation 4-88	75	77
Chevron 5-88	85	87
Chrysler 4¾-88	39	41
Chrysler 5-88	42	44
Con Tel 5½-88	76	78
Cummins In 6¼-8	77	79
Dart Ind 4¾-88	76	78
EastKodak 4½-88	90	92
Econ Lab 4¾-87	67	69
Firestone 5-88	73	75
Ford 6-86	79	81
Ford 5-88	69	71
Gen Elec 4¾-85	72½	74½
Gen Elec 4½-87	74½	76½
Gen Food 4¾-82	79½	81½
Gillette 4¾-87	64	66
Gould 5-87	62½	64½
Halliburt 4¼-87	99	101
Honeywell 6-86	68	70
ITT 4¾-87	57½	59½
I.S.E 6¼-89	67½	69½
McDerm 4¾-87	103	105
Morgan JP 4¾-87	110	112
Nabisco 5¾-88	74	76
Owens Ill 4½-87	75½	77½
Penney JC 4½-87	76½	78½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	79	81
R.C.A. 5-88	71½	73½
Revlon 4¾-87	88	90
Sperry 4¾-88	74	76
Squibb Intl 4½-87	72½	74½
Texaco 4½-88	73½	75½
UnCarb 4¾-82	89½	91½
WarnLam 4¾-87	80	82
WarnLam 4¾-88	74	76
Xerox 5-88	72	74

Bondtrade—Index
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	94.47	84.98	84.01
Previous	94.36	84.81	84.46

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	83.50	84.00	84.00	77.00
Brussels	107.69	109.25	110.09	106.43
Frankfurt	117.60	118.11	118.11	110.56
London 30	169.40	175.20	176.20	146.00
London 500	76.11	76.22	76.22	63.49
Milan	89.32	88.19	88.77	85.98
Paris	110.20	111.80	111.80	99.70
Sydney	313.41	313.76	313.78	289.88
Tokyo (n)	278.13	278.27	278.27	268.24
Tokyo (o)	3823.32	3829.37	3829.37	3627.04
Zurich	241.90	241.60	241.90	206.30

(n) New. (o) Old.

FCE Quotations

Jan. 21, 1975

		1975 Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
DJIA 647.45	bid	643	646	650	658
	Offer	653	662	667	679
FTI 169.40	Bid	164	169	169	174
	Offer	169	179	179	184
TKDJ 3823.32	Bid	3700	3700	3700	3700
	Offer	3850	3850	3900	3900
Prem. Gas 120.50	Bid	118	118	117	117
	Offer	122	122	122	124
Gasoil 84.00	Bid	85	89	90	92
	Offer	88	93	95	98

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All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue — January 17, 1975

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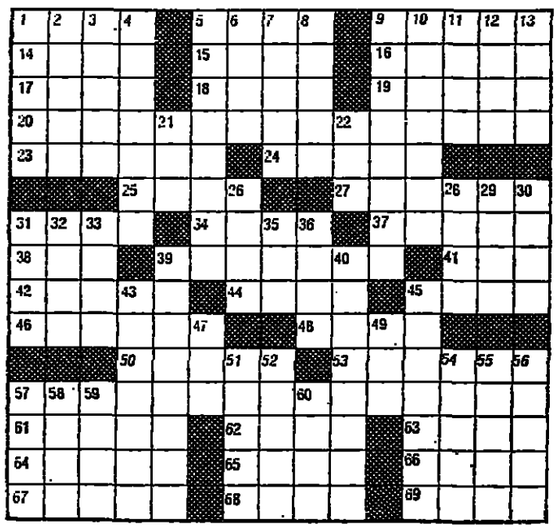
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Booty
5 Certain N.C.O.'s
9 Theater curtain
14 Milldam
15 Inventor of the revolver
16 Banal
17 Hindu soul: Var.
18 Fish gill: Fr.
19 Le Mans entry
20 F.D.R. goals in W.W. II
23 Dulles's successor at State
24 Wild
25 "—— go bragh!"
27 Coils of yarn
31 Thin nail
34 Old auto
37 Bar legally
38 Rower
39 Beached
41 Greek nickname
42 Darling, in Dijon
44 Sahara feature
45 Football's Page
46 Guarantee
48 Drink in gulps
50 To-dos
53 No. 1 wood
57 Journalism
61 Greek-dialect group
62 Sills specialty
63 Winglike parts
64 Kind of preview
65 Nordhoff's partner
66 "—— and trouble"
67 Difficult years
68 Pointed tools
69 Sea birds

DOWN

1 Mower's wake
2 "—— people . . ."
3 Love, in France
4 Emulated Tweed
5 Type of pad
6 Crowd plus one
7 Escarpment
8 Cubic meter
9 Flashed, as lightning
10 Nurtures
11 Carty of baseball
12 Bit of news
13 French seas
21 Ended, in verse
22 Vocal pauses
26 Ointment
28 Certain type: Abbr.
29 Mrs. Helmer
30 Start a casino wheel
31 Chica or Raton
32 Cheers
33 War god
35 Trifle
36 Attila and friends
39 Pressure chambers
40 Fresh starts at cards
43 Hoodlum
45 Stir up
47 —— de vie
49 Tax org.
51 Capital of Ceskoslovensko
52 Object of a final grasp
54 Heroism
55 Tin: Fr.
56 Staggers
57 Lab routine
58 Sharpen
59 Robt. ——
60 Bunker, e.g.



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy	5	41	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Cloudy	6	43	Rain
ANKARA	—4	21	Fog	—8	18	Cloudy
ATHENS	12	53	Cloudy	—1	30	Overcast
BEIRUT	17	63	Cloudy	3	37	Overcast
BELGRADE	4	39	Cloudy	—5	23	Snow
BERLIN	4	39	Cloudy	11	52	Rain
BRUSSELS	6	43	Cloudy	0	32	Rain
BUDAPEST	7	45	Cloudy	6	43	Cloudy
CAIRO	29	88	Cloudy	6	43	Fair
CASABLANCA	14	57	Fair	16	59	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	2	36	Cloudy	2	36	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Cloudy	1	34	Cloudy
DUBLIN	5	41	Cloudy	—	—	Unavailable
EDINBURGH	5	41	Fair	18	64	Cloudy
FLORENCE	14	57	Cloudy	15	59	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	2	36	Overcast	13	55	Cloudy
GENEVA	6	43	Cloudy	8	46	Fair
HELSINKI	0	32	Overcast	6	43	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	8	46	Cloudy	1	34	Snow
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy	5	41	Overcast
LISBON	10	50	Overcast			
LONDON	9	48	Rain			
LOS ANGELES	12	53	Fair			

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 20, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund $5.41
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd. $5.92
(w) Apollo (Tempus) Iss.pr. SF61.45
(i) Apollo Fund S.A. $63.02
(w) Austral'a Selection Fd. $3.50

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:

— (q) Baerbond SF164.45
— (d) Conbar SF677.00
— (d) Grobar SF405.00
— (d) Stockbar SF713.00
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l. $27.05
(w) Brownlnvest $11.40
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd. $8.42
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd. $4.23

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int' $11.13
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $3.10
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF904
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $560.95
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs. $6.92
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs. $9.7
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $7.04

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec SF522.00
— (d) C.S Fonds-Bonds SF68.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF36.75
— (d) Energievalor SF69.00
— (d) Ussec SF517.00
— (d) Europavalor SF114.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $3.94

G.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) G.S. America Fd. $7.55
— (w) G.S. Income Fd. $7.08
(w) D.G.G. $35.00
(d) Delta Invest. Fund $7.95
(d) Delta Multifund $7.14
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund ..... Yen 3,252
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.31
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $6.90
(w) Dr. Interct. Inv Fd. $11.15
(w) Europe Obligations LF921
(d) Executive Fd of Canada $3.64

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Equitalia $7.31
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $10.11
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd. $16.62
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. $7.74
(d) Fiducem BF745
(w) First Intern'l Fd. $101.39
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. $14.36
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $21.01
(d) First Security Cap Fd. $17.64
(w) Fleming Fund S.A $49.87
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $15.28
(d) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF1,600
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF71.25
(d) Fonditalia $9.36
(d) Fund of Nations $4.80
(d) Fund of N Y (ex-div.) $9.73
(w) Future Australia Fd ..... Aus.$6.46

G.T (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund $6.50
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $18.16
— (w) G.T Dollar Fund $5.05
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l $6.50
(w) Haussmann Holdg. NV $4.040
(i) H.O.I.T Hobet $19.49
(d) Icofund $9.05
(w) Ingrow $22.00
(d) Interfund S.A $8.98
(d) Interitalia ..... Lire 6,751
(w) Intermarket Fund $24.18
(w) Int'l Income Fund $21.78
(r) Int'l Invest Network $10.10
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd ..... Can.$2.24
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $3.81
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A $7.76
(r) Invest Atlantique $21.14
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $8.24
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A $7.91
(r) Japan Growth Fund $10.91
(d) Japan Selection Fund $32.06
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $11.05

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine East Trust $27.53
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $25.46
— (r) Jardine Selection NV $10.04

(d) FB Income Fund LF1,458
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int.F $7.99
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $13.88
(w) Leverage Can Bnld $23.09

L. & B.T MANAGEMENT S.A.:

+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd. SF313.50
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund. SF344.00
(w) Luxfund $17.21
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $10.42
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.46
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $2.75
(w) N.A.M.F. $49.66
(w) Nippon Fund $24.16
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.92
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. $5.99
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc. $1.715
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $7.17
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $16.74
(d) Renta Fund LF1,842
(d) Renta Capital Fund LF2,304
(d) Rentinvest LF767

SAFE GROUP:

— (d) Safe Fund $4.55
— (d) Safe Trust Fund $3.61
— (d) Global Fund $3.93
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF46.60

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $10.71

SHARE GROUP:

— (d) Share Realty $15.14
— (d) Share Int'l Fund $4.54
— (w) Shareholders Excal $4.42

S.M.C. FUNDS:

— (d) CSF Fund SF21.18
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF5.96
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V. $6.41
(w) SMH Special Fund DM34.00

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Eq. SF1,423
— (r) Securiwiss SF1,021
(d) Soroc Fund $146.78
(w) Star Fund $5.85
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc $3.60

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor SF369.50
— (d) Intervalor SF57.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF376.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF185.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select. SF70.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF75.42
(w) Talent Global Fund $3.41
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sfrs.) $18.32
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V. $25.11
(w) Transpacific Fund $13.39

TYNDALL GROUP:

÷ (r) Overseas Fd. dist. $0.97
÷ (r) Do. Accumulation $1.25
+ (r) 2-Way Fund Int'l $1.99

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF23.00
— (d) Bond Invest SF70.50
— (d) Convert-Invest SF70.00
— (d) Eurit Europe sh. SF103.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF77.50
— (d) Globinvest SF52.50
— (d) Pacific Invest. SF84.00
— (d) Rometa-Invest ..... —
— (d) Salit South Afr Sh. SF275.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est. SF173.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

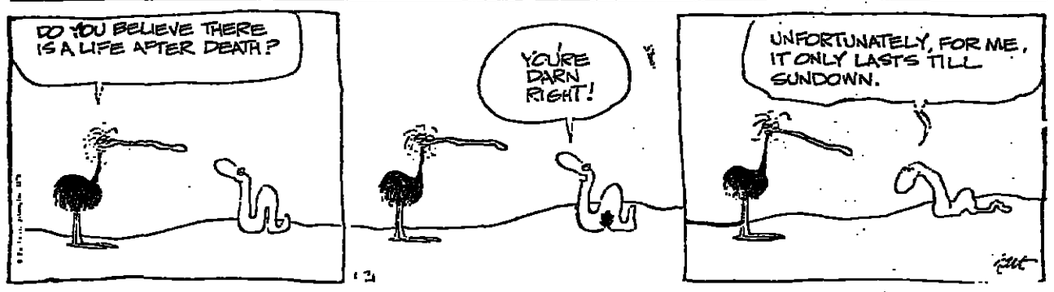
— (d) Atlantikfonds DM13.65
— (d) Europafonds DM20.05
— (d) Unifonds DM17.55
— (d) Unirenta DM39.05
— (d) Unispecial I DM46.35
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd. $6.10
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd. $9.35
(w) Western Growth Fd. $4.64
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,040.56
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,766.54
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. $374.08
(w) Worldwide Securities $29.37
(w) Worldwide Special $2,687.23

Dm — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; ' — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF - Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

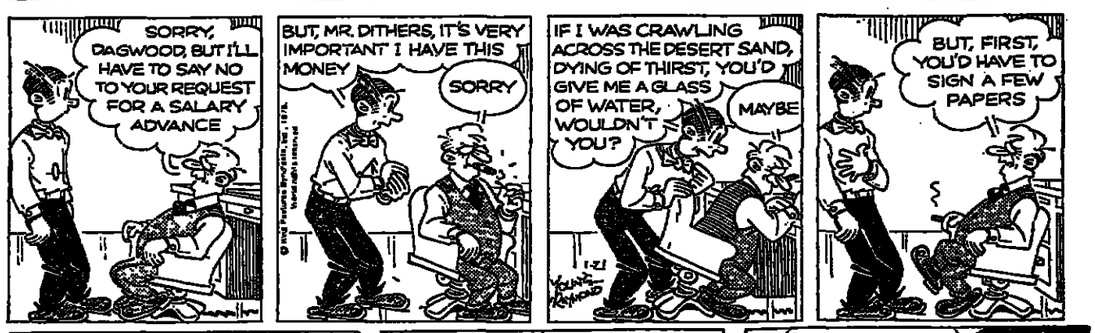
PEANUTS



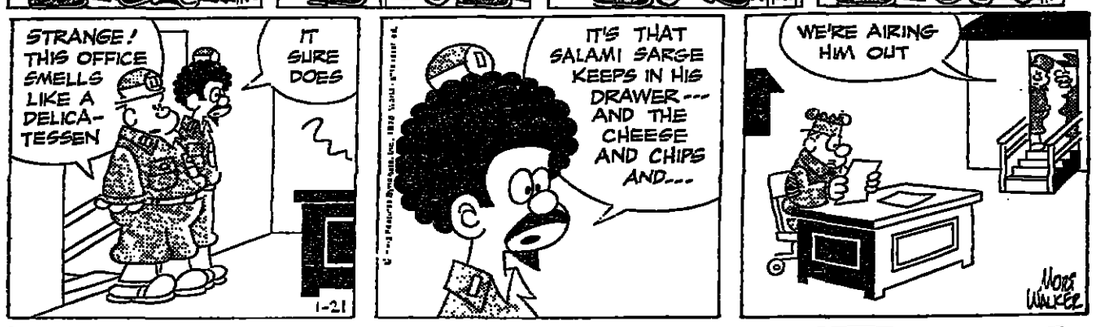
B.C.



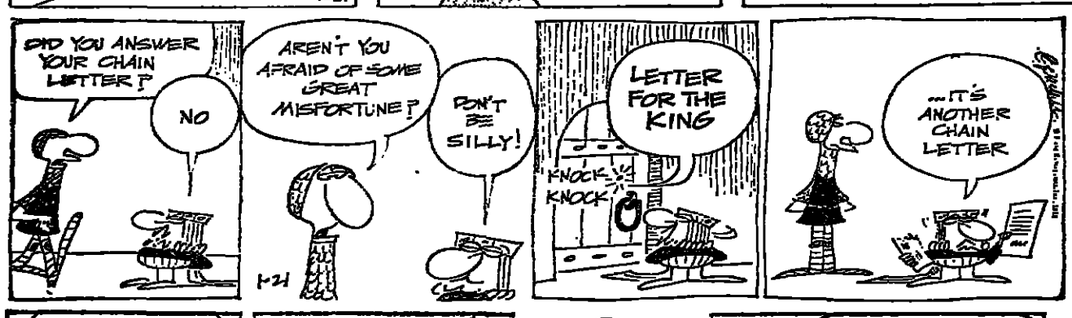
BLONDIE



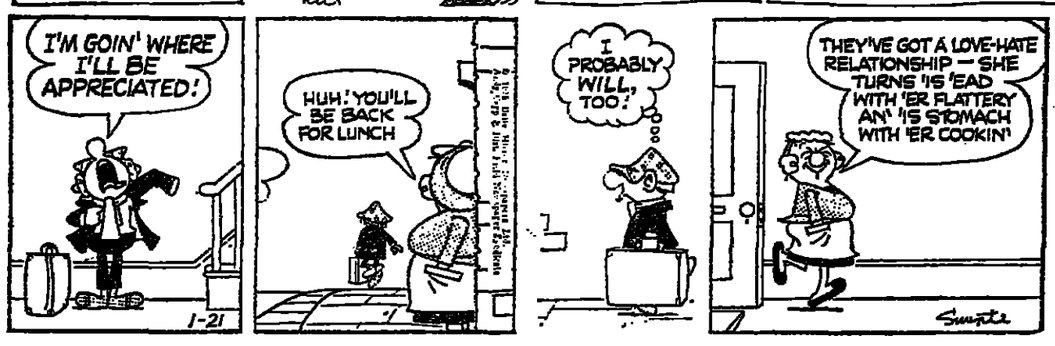
BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



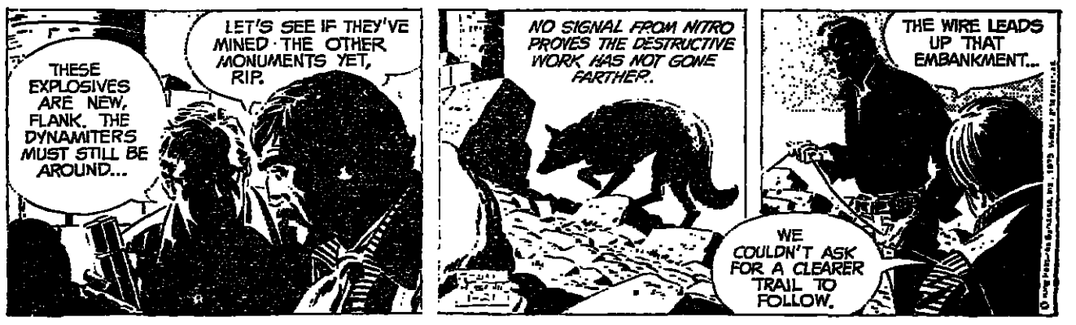
ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UPDYM

RUGAU

DAUPIN

THARGE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: ON THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GIANT LUCID FLAUNT DONKEY

Answer: *How Delilah got Samson barked up* — BY "UN-LOCKING" HIM

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

THE MAFIA MYSTIQUE

By Dwight C. Smith jr. Basic Books. 399 pp. $15.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

YOU will not believe at first what Dwight C. Smith jr. is arguing in "The Mafia Mystique." There is no such thing as a Mafia behind "organized crime" in America? No Mafia indeed! One might as well abrogate the law of gravity.

Yet this is more or less what Mr. Smith argues in his scholarly study of crime imagery in 20th-century America. (He is director of institutional research at the State University of New York at Albany, as well as visiting associate professor of police science at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York.)

Ever since Superintendent David Hennessey of the New Orleans police was murdered in 1890 and 11 members of a putative "Sicilian assassination league" were lynched in retaliation, the image of an alien conspiracy threatening America has waxed and waned in the popular imagination (even though subsequent investigation of Hennessey's death cast doubt on any conspiracy).

It waned from just before World War I until just after World War II, while alternative images, like those of "gangsters" and "racketeers" "competed for credibility" in the public mind—and while in our popular fiction *the "existential" tough guys of* Dashiell Hammett, W.R. Burnett and Raymond Chandler held sway. It waxed again in the years after World War II when, through a complex of circumstances, there grew a need for a conspiracy theory. (Mr. Smith lists among these circumstances such disparate phenomena as Hollywood's creation of good and evil universes to accommodate the once morally isolated character of the hard-boiled novel; the need of the Federal Narcotics Bureau for supercriminals to account for its failure to arrest drug traffic; and the cold-war mentality that prompted Sen. Karl Mundt of South Dakota to ask a witness at the 1958 McClellan Commission hearings if, as Mr. Smith puts it, "there were 'an Oriental counterpart of Mafia' that might work out of Red China.")

So by the time Joe Valachi described his highly circumscribed experiences in New York crime circles, we were ready to generalize them to national proportions. And Mario Puzo put the icing on it: "The Godfather" struck us all as "real" because it accorded so perfectly with our fantasies.

Is the argument of "The Mafia Mystique" persuasive? Extremely so, especially if you consider that Mr. Smith is not trying to argue away the existence of certain criminals of Italian origin with a strong sense of family kinship and a heritage of defying government authority. He is simply saying that there is no organized conspiracy of international even national proportions a that, as Francis Ianni puts it his study, "A Family Busines Italian Mafia families "a traditional social systems, ganized by action and by c tural values which have nothi to do with modern bureaucra virtues. Like all social systen they have no structure ape from their functioning; nor . do they have structure indepe dent of their current personn And when the cultural valu which underlie the social syste weaken, the families also weak and die."

But more important than persuasiveness, Mr. Smith's the seems useful. For, as he argu so long as we perceive organiz crime as an alien conspiracy, are not going to get at its r causes. So long as we imagi exotic enemies in our midst, are almost bound to run risks with our legal system t produced Watergate. "The pl fact is that organized crime the product of forces that thre en values, not the cause of the As long as we countenance v lence, consider personal gain be more important than equity and are willing to bend the l for ourselves in the pursuit wealth, power and personal gr fication . . . we will have a ciety receptive to illicit enterpr generally. Such enterprises become a reality whenever group of people are willing take advantage of entrepreneur opportunities that entail select law enforcement, violence or c ruption in pursuit of their o wealth and power . . . Wag war against them may m political headlines and may s isfy a romantic urge to be gangster, but it will not save from threats to decency integrity."

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a bo reviewer for The New Yo Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores in 110 c munities throughout the United St Weeks are not necessarily consecu

This week	Last Week		
		FICTION	
1	—	1 Centennial, by James Michener	
2	—	2 The Seven-Per-Cent Solution, edited by Nicholas Meyer	
3	—	3 Something Happened, by Joseph Heller	
4	—	4 The Pirate, by Harold Robbins	
5	—	5 The Ebony Tower, by John Fowles	
6	—	6 Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy, by John Le Carré	
7	—	7 Lady, by Thomas Tryon	
8	—	8 Harlequin, by Morris West	
9	—	9 The Dogs of War, by Frederick Forsyth	
10	—	10 Jaws, by Peter Benchley	
		GENERAL	
1	—	1. All Things Bright and Beautiful, by James Herriot	
2	—	2. The Palace Guard, by Dan Rather and Gary Paul Gates	
3	—	3 The Bermuda Triangle, by Charles Berlitz	
4	—	4. Strictly Speaking, by Edwin Newman	
5	—	5 A Bridge Too Far, by Cornelius Ryan	
6	—	6 Tales of Power, by Carlos Castaneda	
7	—	7 The Glory and The Dream, by William Manchester	
8	—	8 The Memory Book, by Harry Lorayne and Jerry Lucas	
9	—	9 The Woman He Loved, by Ralph G. Martin	
10	—	10 All The President's Men, by Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward	

Solution to Previous Puzzle

M	A	K	O		S	O	N	I	C		S	H	E	D
A	G	I	N		A	M	I	S	H		T	A	R	A
L	E	S	E		H	E	L	O	D	O	L	L	Y	
T	E	S	T	I	E	R		A	R	I	O	S	E	S
		M	I	L	L		K	H	E	L	I	T		
S	I	T	E	M	I	S		C	I	D		L	E	T	C	H
L	I	K	E		T	O	M		B	A	R	E	L	Y
I	D	A		B	I	L	O	D	O	M	E	R		N	E	D
N	A	T	T	E	R		W	E	E		A	D	A	R
G	L	E	A	N		H	O	G		E	N	E	R	D
			G	I	D	E	S		O	D	O	R		
R	O	T	A	T	O	R		O	V	E	R	L	A	P
S	H	E	L	O	V	E	I	S	M	E		A	C	E
V	I	N	O		E	T	H	A	N		K	I	T	E
P	O	N	G		S	O	A	R	S		S	N	I	P

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The wisdom of the World Bridge Federation introducing screens in world championship play later this month was underlined this week by the charges made by the Taiwan bridge organization against an Indonesian pair.

The screens separate each player from his partner during the bidding period, and are removed after the opening lead is made. They serve a triple purpose—they nullify hesitation situations and other ethical problems, prevent the rare cases of positive cheating, and, perhaps most important, forestall unjustified accusations.

The Chinese complaints about the performance of the Manoppo brothers in the recent Far East Championship were concerned to a large extent with their opening leads.

In a week of serious play it would be very surprising if an expert pair underled aces against suit contracts more than once, since there is a substantial risk of giving away a vital trick. The Manoppos, however, made eight such leads in the Far East championship—and in every case, according to the Chinese report, the leader's partner held the king of the suit.

One of these eight cases occurred when the brothers held the East-West cards shown in the diagram. The actual North-South hands are not known, and the cards in that direction have been reconstructed to show the possible significance of the lead made.

In the match between Indonesia and their closest rivals, Taiwan, the Taiwanese South opened one spade in third position. West's one no-trump over-call showed 17-20 high-ca points, and East ventured fi hearts over North's pre-empt raise to three spades. South c ried on to four spades, an u likely action with the hand has been arbitrarily given, a surprisingly it was East, not We who doubled.

The obvious lead for West w the diamond king, but there w something to be said for a tru or the heart ace. The last le any experienced player wo consider would be a club, b M. F. Manoppo chose the cl seven.

This gained a trick by givi his partner a third-round r in the suit. With the hypothe cal North-South cards shown, is the simplest way to defeat t contract. After the lead of t diamond king, the defense c still prevail if East later wins t first club lead and plays a hea forcing the dummy to ruff.

NORTH (D)
♠ KQ74
♡ —
◇ J964
♣ 108542

WEST	EAST
♠ A109	♠ J
♡ AQ85	♡ 96432
◇ KQ2	◇ 108753
♣ A73	♣ K9

SOUTH
♠ 86532
♡ KJ107
◇ A
♣ QJ6

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ♠	1 N.T.
3 ♠	4 ♡	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the club seven.

هكذا من الأصل

Miller Even Amazes Himself; Shoots a 61

UCSON, Ariz., Jan. 20 (AP). ohnny Miller seemed almost d by his own accomplish- ats.

Without doubt," he said, his e just above a whisper, "this he greatest round of golf I've played in my life. It's far away better than the 63 in U.S. Open.

With a little ridiculous putting ould have been the greatest nd of golf I'll ever play in life. I could have shot in 50s."

e had just composed an ar- , almost-unbelievable 11- er-par 61 in yesterday's final nd of the Dean Martin-Tuc- Open golf tournament.

was another runaway victory the 27-year-old who has inated the professional game a fashion unmatched by Hogan or Arnold Palmer or Nicklaus—in the last 18 ths.

e won this one by nine strokes a tournament record 263 25 under par on the 7,200- Tucson National Golf Club se. Last week he won the fessional Golfers' Association opener by 14 strokes and has won the last four tourneys entered.

don't know what the record but it might be the most er par ever," said Miller. The rd book doesn't show.

he 61 may be one of the finest ds ever played. It completed unprecedented second con- utive sweep of the two Arizona rnaments. He won in Phoenix week with a 260 total, the est 72-hole score in the last years.

e had a 61 in that tourna- t, too. But this was better. had it so close to the hole was unreal," Miller said. "I ssed one fairway. I didn't miss green. I never had the ball re than 15 feet from the hole. ver."

He made nine birdies and an le, missed two other birdie ts of five feet or less and was ding at birdie from 12 to 15 t on all the other holes.

He has led or shared the lead every round he's played this son. He has a stroke average 65.4. He has been untouchable."

Consider some of the early ac- n. John Mahaffey, who started ly three strokes back in second, rdied four of the first seven les. He lost ground. Miller rdied five of the first seven. ahaffey made birdie on No. 11. still lost ground. Miller made eagle on the same hole.

Mahaffey claimed the second dition with a 67 for 272. Tom bson, his only challenger, shed one shot back at 273, with a final-round 67.

LEADING SCORES

ny Miller,	$40,000,	66-69-67-61—	263		
Mahaffey,	$22,800	67-69-69-67—	272		
Watson,	$14,200,	72-67-67-67—	273		
Iverson,	$8,800	67-74-66-69—	276		
Hill,	$8,800	68-72-67-69—	276		
Jelberger,	$7,200	71-69-69-69—	278		
ny Aaron,	$5,900	71-68-70-72—	279		
Thompson,	$5,900	69-70-69-72—	279		
Crampton,	$5,900	71-72-70-66—	279		
Palmer,	$5,000	72-71-67-70—	280		
Blockton,	$4,050	71-68-71-71—	281		
Littler,	$4,050	70-70-67-74—	281		
Massengale,	$4,050	69-70-73-69—	281		
Courtney,	$4,050	72-70-71-68—	281		

Don Iverson holed a 50-foot birdie putt on the final hole to tie Mike Hill for fourth at 276. Each had a closing 69 before a massive gallery that was announced at 38,000.

Arnold Palmer, making his first start of the season, began his final round birdie-eagle but cooled off to 70 for 280.

PGA champion Lee Trevino, weakened by a recent bout with flu, had 71 for 284.

Miller, an all-American boy who doesn't drink, doesn't smoke, doesn't swear and is an elder of his church, collected $40,000 from the total purse of $300,000 and now has earned $70,000 in just two weeks of play. Last season he set a record with $353,000 in winnings and was named player of the year. He won eight tournaments.

Veteran Tournament Players Division official Clyde Mangum was awestruck by Miller.

"He covered the flag on every shot," Mangum said. "Every time he hit the ball you had to look around the flight of the ball to see the flag. Amazing. Incredible."

He didn't miss a green. He missed one fairway. He didn't make a bogey. He never had it more than 15 feet from the hole.

"I'm hitting it so good it's a joke," said Miller, a tall, slender blond who sometimes serves as a model for television commercials.

He birdied the first three holes, two of them after hitting irons inside of eight feet and the other after reaching a par-five with two wood shots. He birdied the sixth from four feet, the seventh from 14.

He eagled the 11th from 20 feet and birdied the 12th from 14. He needed only a two-foot tap-in for a birdie on the 14th and scored from 14 and 15 feet on the 16th and 18th, respectively.



AP.

Johnny Miller signals that he's about to make a birdie putt on the last hole of the Tucson Open tourney. That's exactly what the golfer did as he carded a final-round 61 for 263 total, 25 under par, for his second tour victory this year in two events.

Bucks' Abdul-Jabbar Too Big for Walton

By Thomas Rogers

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 20 (NYT). —Bill Walton, the reluctant giant, yesterday played his first regular National Basketball Association game against Kareem Abdul-Jabbar.

This is what Abdul-Jabbar did: scored 50 points, grabbed 15 rebounds, had 11 assists and led the Milwaukee Bucks to a 123-108 victory over Walton's Portland Trail Blazers. Walton scored 7 points.

Then the 7-foot-3-inch Milwaukee center told a national television audience that Walton "hasn't been contributing to his team for whatever reasons he has. That's a statement in itself."

Abdul-Jabbar was alluding to a story in Saturday's New York Times in which Walton was described by his former lawyer as not wanting to play for Portland and as trying to get out of his more than $2-million contract. The controversial 6-11 rookie missed 18 games recently because of what the Trail Blazers had announced was a painful bone spur above his left ankle.

However, Sam Gilbert, the lawyer who helped arrange Walton's contract, said the player returned to the team "only because he couldn't get out of his contract."

This was only Walton's third game since rejoining the Trail Blazers and he was not solely responsible for Abdul-Jabbar's impressive statistics. Walton played only 21 minutes, made two of five shots and pulled down six rebounds. He seemed reluctant to shoot, preferring to set picks for his teammates and to pass for seven assists. During Walton's playing time, Abdul-Jabbar scored 22 points. In 24 minutes playing against Portland's other centers, Lloyd Neal and Larue Martin, the Milwaukee star scored 28 points.

"He is very sound defensively, he's very quick, rebounds well and can block a lot of shots," said Abdul-Jabbar of the man who succeeded him as an all-America center at the University of California, Los Angeles. "I can't really judge him overall, but he definitely has tremendous talent."

Walton, who wears a stringy red beard and is unwilling to comment upon anything except basketball, said: "It was fun playing against him."

Walton kept intoning, "I love to play basketball, I love to play basketball," when asked of his devotion to the game. "I wouldn't be in Milwaukee for my health."

But when asked for his reaction to the New York Times story, he said: "I haven't seen a newspaper for two days and I would prefer you don't summarize it for me."

Someone tried to give Walton a copy of the newspaper, but the player said, "The team has a bus to catch."

"I can only say I like playing basketball, I'm lucky to be with this club. Hopefully, my ankle is getting better so I can get back in shape. I'm not there yet," Walton said.

In the Times story, Gilbert said that Walton was unhappy in Portland, that his feet were "particularly cold when he practiced in the arena."

The lawyer added that Walton had no faith in the other Portland players except for Sidney Wicks, another former UCLA alumnus.

Geoff Petrie, the Trail Blazers' star guard, said after the game: "I think this whole thing is a very difficult situation. Bill is a very difficult person to understand—to communicate with. If he would only stand up and tell the players what he means. But he won't do that—or he can't. But it's not a healthy situation here."

John Johnson, a Portland forward, said: "Bill is an individual. But we are all individuals. He can do what he wants to do with his life and I can do the same with mine. The only time we have to work together is on a basketball floor."

Lenny Wilkens, the team's player-coach, said: "I'm satisfied with Bill's play, but only to a point. I know he can do a lot more. Any coach who didn't pick him No. 1 in the draft would be crazy. He may have a different sort of personality, but I don't care about that."

"He's trying to forget about everything except playing basketball," said Tom Meschery, the assistant coach.



Associated Press.

NO ELBOW ROOM—Bucks' Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, left, and Trail Blazers' Bill Walton maneuver for position under the boards. Jabbar, 7-2, easily won his duel with 6-11 rival.

King Bows Out With Winning Style

SARASOTA, Fla., Jan. 20 (AP). —Billie Jean King says she has some regrets over quitting the women's tennis tour, but she's happy to be bowing out a winner.

"I'm a little sorry to see it end because I'm hitting the ball well again," said the 31-year-old star after dumping Chris Evert, 6-3, 6-2, in yesterday's final here and earning $15,000 in her last regular appearance on the women's pro tour.

In the future, King plans to play only in a few special events and World Team Tennis.

"I've won a lot of Wimbledons and Forest Hills and those have been great," she said of her decade of dominance in the sport, including five Wimbledon and three Forest Hills singles titles.

"But to help tennis and women's tennis in particular has been a great thrill for me. And I've been allowed to have a creativity that I don't think any other person will ever have," she said. "That means more than winning to me.

"Now, I'm going to be satisfied with helping other women in other sports through my magazine and the TV job. There are so many others who aren't recognized and I'd like to help them."

Although she said she has lost her desire for the regular tour, she admitted a special urgency to win yesterday's match against Evert, who has replaced her as the world's top-ranked woman tennis player.

Yesterday's match was the exact opposite of what happened in last week's finals of a tournament in San Francisco which found Evert in control 6-1, 6-1.

"I was upset with the way I played last week and I didn't want to play like a turkey today," said King, who also shared in the doubles triumph.

"It's been a long time since I have been nervous before a match but I knew this was my last one and I really wanted to go out with a win," she said. "I got myself really psyched up and told myself to go for everything."

She was nearly flawless, hitting backhands that "even surprised me" and volleying superbly.

Evert said, "I think it's the best that Billie Jean has ever played. I hit some great shots but they just kept coming back at me.

"She was steady in all parts of her game," added Evert, 19, who teamed with King for a 6-4, 6-2 doubles conquest of Betty Stove of the Netherlands and Virginia Wade of England.

"Her first serve was coming in, she was playing well from the baselines and her return of service was excellent," said Evert. "I don't feel bad at all about losing. I figure I've got to face reality and Billie Jean was super today.

"I really wanted to win this match badly and I gave it 100 per cent. I went after a lot of balls I normally don't run after, but she deserved to win and I'm glad she went out on a winning note."

Alvaro Pineda: Death of a Jockey

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (NYT). —The freak accident that killed Alvaro Pineda at Santa Anita Saturday was a painful reminder that every time a jockey gathers the reins on a thoroughbred he is taking his life in his hands. He knows it, and it is a fact that ought to be remembered oftener, perhaps, by horseplayers who risk only their money and do not hesitate to blackguard the kid who is putting his life on the line.

At 29, Pineda had spent half his life in the saddle and there must have been many times he got off a loser and heard himself reviled as a crook or a coward or both by some sportsman who had dropped $2 on his mount. Chances are when he rode into the starting gate for Saturday's fourth race there were clients prepared to give him the treatment if his horse didn't win. He was up on a little-raced colt that reared in the gate and evidently smashed his head against the superstructures. Taken to a hospital just across the road from the track, he was dead on arrival.

"Shoe called last night to tell me about it," former great jockey Eddie Arcaro said yesterday, referring to another great jockey, Bill Shoemaker. "Shoe was hurt bad. He really liked Pineda. I never heard of a boy getting killed in the gate. I've had horses rear in the gate and fall over backwards. It's easy to get a broken leg that way, but to get killed..."

"You know it can happen," Eddie said, thinking back over his own 31 years on horseback, "but when you're riding you don't think about it. You're doing it every day and everybody else is doing the same thing and, hell, if you thought about it you just couldn't stand the tension.

"Anyhow, more people get killed playing football. When I was riding we had an average of less than 2 per cent that got killed, which is pretty good when there's danger. Probably more jockeys commit suicide than die on the track. We don't like to talk about it, but fighting weight all the time, taking those reducing pills, they get depressed."

Last year, Pineda received the George Woolf Memorial Award, given to the rider who has brought the most credit to his profession. When Pineda was less than a year old, Georgie Woolf was killed in a spill at Santa Anita, where Pineda was to die.

"George was diabetic," Arcaro said, "and they said he might have blacked out during the race. His horse did clip another's heels, though, and George's head hit a fencepost supporting the rail. After that they put in the gooseneck rail for safety, and that got Jackie Westrope killed.

"It was in the Hollywood Oaks and Strope was moving his filly past the two on the front end. He was going to win it. He hit the filly left-handed and instead of flinching away from the whip she ducked in. Strope went over the fence. With the old rail, he would have landed on grass but with that gooseneck construction his head hit one of the supports. I must have watched movies of that spill 50 times; I just couldn't believe it could happen to a horseman like him. He was still whipping when the filly put him over the fence.

"I've had five or six of my best friends killed. I was there when Jackie Westrope's brother got it. And Sid Cole—he was killed at Aqueduct just working a horse between races. It was an undefeated filly that had never done a thing wrong in her life but she bolted for the inside fence. I think Sid's survivors won a negligence suit because his head hit a concrete block the fencepost was set in. It was supposed to be covered with dirt but the earth had settled or washed away."

"It's bad," the old master said, "but when you sign your name on your license you know that's part of it."

As people, jocks come in many varieties, from the cherub fresh off the farm to the leathery brigand who can, as the saying goes, hold an elephant away from a bale of hay. Young or old, though, there are two qualities they have in common or they don't ride: they are athletes and they are brave. When "outstanding athlete" awards are passed around jockeys hardly ever get a call, yet pound for pound they can match anybody for fitness, strength, quick reflexes, versatility, cool judgment and plain courage.

Arcaro and Shoemaker were in Toots Shor's, a New York hangout, one night when an argument got going about the right of jockeys to be classed as athletes. The proprietor, supporting the negative loudly, was marshaling his choicest insults for the little creeps when a disturbance at the bar interrupted him and he left the table to ease a drunk to the door. There the drunk got bellicose so Toots, sternly opposed to fisticuffs on the premises, accompanied him out to the sidewalk.

Cooled by the evening air, the lush got into a taxi. Turning to re-enter the joint, Toots found himself belly to face with the two jockeys.

"What're you crumbums doing out here?" he demanded.

"We thought you might need help," Arcaro said.

"You're athletes," Shor said. End of debate.

U.S. May Have 2 Races

Long Beach (Calif.) Seeking Place in Grand Prix World

By Michael Katz

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NYT).— The United States, being approximately 6,287,170 times as large as Monaco, does not necessarily deserve 6,287,170 times as many grand prix as has Princess Grace's castle-sur-mer. It has been calculated, however, that this country might be able to support two world championship races, and a four-man group which calls itself the Grand Prix Association of the City of Long Beach (California) has won approval from American racing bodies to stage the United States Grand Prix-West next year.

The date, approved last week by the Automobile Competition Committee of the United States, but yet to be certified by the International Federation, is April 11, 1976. The race, like the one in Monte Carlo-East, would be through city streets and down by a sea. The California event would join with the traditional United States Grand Prix at Watkins Glen, N.Y., in October, to make this the only country where two Formula One championship events are held.

The Commission Sportive Internationale, the sport's governing body, has long agreed to the principle of two U.S. grand prix, provided the two races are separated geographically. All that remains for the Long Beach event to become a reality is CS approval—the tentative date may have to be changed for that—and, according to Chris Pook, a mere $3.2 million.

Pook, an English-born Long Beach businessman and former amateur racing driver, is the founder and head of the Grand Prix Association of the City of Long Beach. He said his group already was at work raising the necessary funds. It already has the backing of city fathers who want, Pook said, "to change the image of the city from what people think is a retirement town for Iowa people."

The basic plan for the race, which includes holding a formula 5000 event through the city streets this Sept. 28, began with Pook in June, 1973. He talked it over with Dan Gurney, whom he had met when both were racing in Europe. Gurney became the second member of the Grand Prix Association. They were joined later by Les Richter, president of Riverside (California) Raceway, and Don Dyer, a local lawyer.

Willing to Sacrifice

Pook said the idea of turning the city of 375,000 in the shadow of Los Angeles into a noisy grand prix setting has met with no opposition in Long Beach. "We've been going around and telling people that Formula One cars make a lot of noise," he said, "but they just say, 'It's all right, it's only for an hour and 45 minutes and if we call ourselves an international city we should have an international event.'"

The grand prix proposal, with the backing of the city manager, John Mansell, was approved unanimously by the Long Beach City Council last Nov. 19.

Pook said the formula 5000 race, sanctioned by the Sports Car Club of America, would satisfy CS regulations of having a "shakedown" before holding a grand prix. It should also satisfy the formula 5000 teams if Pook manages the $100,000 to $150,000 in prize money he's been promising. For the grand prix, he said the purse would be anywhere from $275,000 to $350,000. The record grand prix of $300,000 was set by Watkins Glen last year.

Pook said work on modifying the city streets and getting ready for the installation of temporary guard rails and spectator stands to seat 100,000 would begin in June. To prepare the proposed 2.23-mile slow-speed circuit—the estimated lap speeds of around 93 or 94 miles an hour—will cost $1.2 million, Pook said. Another $2 million will be needed, he said, for operating costs—bringing over the teams, prize money, etc.

When completed, Long Beach will have the closest thing on this continent to Monte Carlo—a race round the houses down by the sea (the course at one point comes within 40 yards of the Pacific).

And while Monaco might have yachts belonging to Onassis and Niarchos bobbing in the harbor during its grand prix, Long Beach will have as its flagship another English import, the Queen Mary.

Cramer, Despite Lawsuit in U.S., Joins Munich

MUNICH, Jan. 20 (Reuters).— Dittmar Cramer yesterday signed a three-year contract here to train soccer club Bayern Munich despite a $10-million breach-of-contract suit filed against him in the United States by the U.S. Soccer Federation.

Cramer, who resigned as coach of the U.S. national soccer team to join European Cup holder Bayern, said his job now was to lift the club from its present 14th place in the 18-team West German First Division.

He said all he knew of the breach-of-contract suit against him and Bayern Munich was what he had read in West German newspapers.

Cramer said he had spoken to Gene Edwards, president of the U.S. Soccer Federation, by telephone early yesterday about his new post. "Mr. Edwards did regret this decision but he showed complete understanding for my position and we ended in agreement," Cramer said.

Cramer Wanted

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP).— Gene Edwards said Saturday that his national federation wants Dittmar Cramer to return to complete his assignment as national coach and director of coaching.

"We reached agreement with Dittmar in July, 1974, for his appointment for a four-year period," said Edwards. "We want to assure him . . . of our strong desire for him to remain with us. We believe the United States is about to emerge as a major soccer power and we want him to be on board with us to share in our success."

Edwards's remark came after the federation on Friday filed a $10-million lawsuit in U.S. District Court contending that Cramer and the Munich soccer club broke a contract to train an American team.

ings Show They're for Real y Skating Past Canadiens

ONTREAL, Jan. 20 (WP).— Los Angeles Kings no longer pretenders to the National ey League's Norris Division ne. The upstart Kings shed the Montreal Canadiens, last night at The Forum and ced over their victims into place.

b Nevin, a 36-year-old hockey bound, collected his fifth er hat trick and acrobatic e Rogatien Vachon, a t-7 Montreal discard, blocked hots to lead the King's to 15th road success of the n.

While Vachon was frustrating Montreal attackers—two of the Canadiens' goals came on power-play deflections, another after a goal-mouth scramble—the man the Canadiens chose over him in 1971, Ken Dryden, was suffering at the other end.

Four Los Angeles goals seemed stoppable and The Forum crowd was derisively applauding each Dryden save during the last two period. The jeers reached their peak after Dryden blew a 70-footer by Tom Williams that raised the margin to 5-2 midway through the third period.

The Kings led all the way after Nevin jammed the puck between Dryden and the post at his left, glove side, 7:39 into the first period. Twice Montreal pulled within a goal, at 2-1 and 3-2, but the Kings were skating like winners all the way. It was a flat performance by the Canadiens, who figured to come out flying after their 21-game unbeaten streak was terminated by Toronto here Saturday.

In completing a seven-game road trip with six victories, the Kings were winning only their third game in eight seasons at The Forum. All three previous duels with Montreal this winter had ended in ties.

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Division 1						
elphia	29	10	8	64	159	96
angers	29	12	9	55	186	140
a	30	17	9	49	128	126
slanders	18	16	11	47	151	124
Division 2						
over	22	10	8	49	155	147
o	21	20	4	46	151	133
uis	18	20	7	43	146	153
nota	11	26	6	28	118	190
s City	9	31	4	22	110	192
Division 3						
ngeles	26	7	12	64	149	93
al	25	8	12	62	207	121
rgh	17	17	10	44	178	166
	11	24	8	30	124	169
gton	3	38	5	11	82	244
Division 4						
	23	9	7	53	196	136
	25	12	3	53	212	139
	17	21	7	41	157	173
nia	11	28	9	31	134	187

Sunday's Games

ago 3, California 1 (Pappin 2, Nelson).
esota 4, Detroit 4 (Cameron, Talafous, Stanfield; Hogaboam, Libelt, Lochead, Dionne). Red Wings Marcel Dionne ties game with minutes to go.
lo 5, Kansas City 0 (Lorentz 2, McNab, Korab).
al 6, Toronto 3 (Vadnais, Esposito, Sheppard, Savard, Pete: Keon, McDonald, Neely).
Angeles 6, Montreal 3 (Nevin 3, Vachon 2, Goring; Lemaire, Lambert, Pete).
burgh 3, Washington 2 (Schock, Hull, Pronovost; Atkinson, Wilson, Angotti).

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

dpeg 9, Cleveland 4 (Hedberg 2, Young, Spring, Grafton; Gare 2, Leduc, McDonough). Anderson also had two assists.
ouver 5, Indianapolis 1 (Campbell, Harris 2, Deadmarsh; Sheridan).
esota 3, New England 1 (Wahlstedt, Tannahill; Webster).
ec 5, Chicago 2 (S. Bernier, Letourneau, Tremblay, Tardiff, Sutherland; Cournoyer, Angotti).

NBA Results

Sunday's Games

Buffalo 117, New Orleans 112 (McAdoo 43, Marin 33; Maravich 40, Counts 29).
Phoenix 109, Kansas City-Omaha 97 (Scott 28, Van Arsdale 16; Walker 31, Archibald 19).
Boston 102, Philadelphia 100 (White 27, Cowens 21; Cunningham 28, Collins 25). Dave Cowen's two free throws with 1 second left win contest.
Atlanta 117, Seattle 109 (Van Arsdale 32, Jones 21; Brown 23, Gray 21).
Milwaukee 122, Portland 108 (Abdul-Jabbar 50, Price 26; Wicks 31, Johnson 25).
Detroit 100, Cleveland 98 (Mengelt 23, Bing 21; Patterson 23, Smith 18).

ABA Results

Sunday's Games

Memphis 101, San Antonio 94 (Williams 22, Carter 20; Silas 33, Gervin 23).
Indiana 108, San Diego 91 (Knight 34, McGinnis 28; C. Jones 29, Lamar 20).
New York 113, Virginia 91 (Kevon 23, Faults 18, Gale 18; Jackson 17, Baltz 14).
Kentucky 114, Denver 101 (Gilmore 34, W. Jones 23, Calvin 23).

George Best's Personality Is Right for New York

By Alex Yannis

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (NYT). —The New York Cosmos have told George Best that the competition for publicity was going to be tough with Joe Namath and Derek Sanderson around. But the flamboyant soccer star was not deterred.

"I have heard of Sanderson and Namath," Best said at a conference in a room overlooking Central Park that was so crowded you couldn't drop a soccer ball. "New York is the place to be and players like Namath and Sanderson belong here. This is the place for players with personalities.

"I could be in Johannesburg or Hong Kong, but I am here."

Best is here for negotiations with the North American Soccer League Cosmos, who are trying to obtain his contract for "quite a bit of money," according to team officials.

'I don't see what objection there can be to what I do off the field. I like a drink now and then and I enjoy being with women.' —BEST.

"One reason I don't want to play in England again is because we don't have any personalities," said Best. If the Cosmos sign the former Manchester United forward they would have to pay that English League team about $350,000 and pay Best around $150,000 for next season. The Cosmos' general manager, Clive Toye, indicated they were willing to go that high.

Twice England's player of the year and once European footballer of the year, Best is known for his temperament on the field and his life-style off it. He said many stories about his relationships with women were exaggerated.

He was once thrown out of a game for hurling mud at an official. Another time he was charged with theft by Marjorie Wallace, a former Miss Universe, who later said about Best: "I find him very attractive."

Best, 28, said he wouldn't be in New York if he were not sincere about playing here. "I have spent some interesting times in this town," he said.

Although he hasn't played in an official game for nearly two years, Best said he kept fit by working out twice a week and playing in charity and exhibition games. At the height of his career, only Pele was more popular in soccer.

Best showed up for his press conference wearing a black jacket, dark blue shirt opened at the neck to reveal his hairy chest and a beard. He talked about his life-style.

"As long as I stay in training and play well," Best said, "I don't see what objection there can be to what I do off the field. I like a drink now and then and I enjoy being with women.

"Another reason that I want to play in New York is because people here help athletes stay on top. In England, when an athlete gets to the top, we do our best to destroy him. I have really been disillusioned with soccer in England."

Toye and Gordon Bradley, the coach of the Cosmos, said that they have negotiated with Best for many hours.

"We've talked about philosophies and things but nothing constructive at this point," Toye said. "We want George permanently here. This is where he belongs, in the land of the Namaths and the Sandersons."

Tonna Is Challenger

ROME, Jan. 20 (Reuters).— Gratien Tonna of France has been named official challenger for the European middleweight boxing title currently held by Britain's Kevin Finnegan, the European Boxing Union has announced here.

Art Buchwald

The Untouchables

WASHINGTON.—"The worst part of being unemployed," said Kellerman, "outside of the fact you have no money, is the social stigma attached to it. Americans get very nervous when they talk to somebody who doesn't have a job."



Buchwald

"I hadn't thought about it, but I believe you're right. Why is that?"

"We're a country who likes to put everyone into a slot. The first question anyone asks you after he meets you is 'What do you do?' or 'What does your husband do?' or 'What does your father do?' People want to be sure they're talking to somebody respectable."

"Why can't you just say you're a salesman?"

"Because the second question is 'Who do you work for?' They're not just going to let you off the hook by accepting the fact that you're a salesman."

* * *

"And that's the crunch? Because then you have to admit you don't have a job?"

"Right. People tend to be sympathetic, but you start to feel bad vibrations, as if you've just told them you have a social disease. They begin looking for a chance to move away."

"That's terrible."

* * *

"We're prisoners of our own work ethic. We've been told for such a long time that the only people in this country who are unemployed are those who are lazy, shiftless and don't give a damn. In America, not having a job makes you an outcast, except for the kids, of course, who really don't care who is working and who isn't."

"They have a healthier attitude."

"It isn't just friends," Kellerman said. "It's relatives as well. They get nervous for a different reason. They're afraid that if you don't have a job, it's going to cost them money. I used to see my brother-in-law two, three times a week. Since I've been out of work, he's suddenly found himself the busiest guy in Maryland. I don't want anything from him, but I guess he feels he should help us out and since he obviously doesn't want to, the best thing is not to see me.

"The sad thing is, now that I'm out of work, I have time on my hands to see friends and do things, but no one wants to see me. The only people who are really friendly are those you meet while you're standing in the unemployment lines. It may be my imagination, but they seem much nicer than people who are working."

* * *

"They probably are. But perhaps people's attitudes toward the unemployed are based on fear. Maybe they're afraid your unemployment will rub off on them," I suggested.

"You're right. Americans haven't learned how to deal with a person who isn't working. Of course, it's changing. There may be more of us than there are of them, soon."

"I wish you hadn't said that," I muttered, starting to move away.

"You too?" Kellerman said.

"Heck no, Kellerman. You know it doesn't matter whether you're working or not. I still look at you as I always have."

"You want to play tennis this afternoon?"

"Sure, but only on one condition. You let me pay for the balls."

"Forget it," he said sadly. "You've never paid for a can of balls in your life."

Iran-Iraq Talks Are Broken Off

ISTANBUL, Jan. 20 (UPI).—The foreign ministers of Iran and Iraq yesterday broke off negotiations on long-standing territorial disputes but planned to meet again, an Iraqi spokesman said.

"After three days of negotiations, the two foreign ministers could not reach any agreement," Iraqi Press Attaché Hashim el-Shibibi said. He said Abbas Aly Khalatbari of Iran and Sadoun Hammadi of Iraq agreed to hold another meeting "some time in the future."

Diplomatic sources said the ministers were trying to resolve border disputes and conflicts involving sovereignty over three small islands in the Persian Gulf.

French Credits for Cuba

PARIS, Jan. 20 (UPI).—France has granted Cuba 1.5 billion francs ($375 million) in credits for a 10-year investment plan and French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has accepted an invitation to visit Cuba, Cuban Deputy Premier Carlos Raphael said today.

India's Bid to Save the Ajanta Cave Murals

By Lewis M. Simons

AJANTA, India (WP).—In all of India's vast treasure house of ancient art, there is little that can match the 2,000-year-old Buddhist murals in the rock caves of Ajanta.

Second only to the Taj Mahal, the Ajanta murals draw more foreign tourists each year than any other monument to the glory that was India.

According to Madhusudan Deshpande, the survey's director-general, his department spends $1.25 million a year on preserving just the most important of India's wealth of antiquities.

An equal amount is spent on "watch and ward," protecting the monuments from vandals and thieves. International interest in Indian artifacts developed strongly after China closed its doors to art lovers and collectors.

"Every Indian village can boast of something ancient and valuable," Mr. Deshpande said in an interview at his office in New Delhi. "So we can look after only those things which are nationally important."

Art Plus Currency

Importance, he noted candidly, had to be determined not just on artistic merit, but on what a particular monument could produce in tourist currency. Fortunately, the Ajanta murals are a delight not only to art historians but to a lot of ordinary tourists, too. So the government is making a concerted effort to preserve the rapidly deteriorating paintings.

The brilliantly colored murals are under siege from water seeping through the rock walls, thick red dust swirling up from the dry Waghora River valley that curves beneath the caves and insects, which have bored into the plaster on which the murals are painted.

The murals have also suffered from earlier attempts to preserve them. About eight years ago, when Ajanta was still under the protection of the nizam of Hyderabad, a team of Italian experts coated the paintings with shellac, varnish and an egg-yolk mixture.

Now, this has turned yellow, altering the original colors, and is cracking and peeling off. Specialists from the Archaeological Survey are removing the earlier coatings with solvents and replacing them with more sophisticated chemical compounds.

And just in case this does not work, three artists are making full-size reproductions of the murals. Bilgi Ramachandrappa, the survey's senior artist, has been working on the project since 1957.

Patches Included

Seated on a platform high above the floor of one of Ajanta's 30 caves, he reproduces the shades of the original mineral paints with water colors on long rolls of white paper. He even includes patches which have chipped away and have since been filled in with beige-colored cement.

The section Mr. Ramachandrappa is working on is illuminated with high-powered electric lights. Elsewhere, the cave is dark.

In another cave, an expert working with a palette knife applies a cement sealant to the edges of paintings that have fallen off or bulged away from the walls over the years. This is intended to prevent moisture from seeping into the raw edges and causing further deterioration.

In another cave, chemist Vishnu Kahare dabs at dirt and varnish-encrusted paintings with cotton pads soaked in solvent. As he advances slowly, the mellow tones—green, yellow, red, blue, black and white—emerge from the dull yellow film that had been diminishing their beauty.

Willowy, high-breasted maidens dance sensuously; worshipful aristocrats sit in awe at the feet of a preaching Buddha; jeweled kings and queens pay homage to Buddha; sloe-eyed temptresses try unsuccessfully to sway the Buddha from the path of virtue.

In some cases only tiny fragments remain. Other paintings are complete, except for patches that have been filled but not painted over. The Archaeological Survey has refrained from trying to restore missing sections, but officials are considering restoring one or two paintings in order to show visitors what they may have looked like originally.

Imported Blue

The colors, made from minerals ground into powder and mixed with water, were all produced locally, except for the blue, which was probably imported from Persia. Artists using fine brushes made from squirrel hair produced the paintings, some of which were begun more than two centuries before Christ.

The paintings, which glorify Buddhism and retell episodes in the life of the Buddha, were done on an eggshell-thin layer of lime. The lime was spread on a thick plaster made of mud, rice husks, cow dung, tree gum and clay.

Unlike the frescoes of Europe, which were painted on wet plaster, the Ajanta murals were applied only after the plaster and lime were dry. Because the plaster contains animal and vegetable material, it is a constant target for insects. Archaeological Survey experts say they have largely succeeded in destroying the insects by sealing the caves and fumigating them.

The deterioration of the murals has increased in pace in the last 150 years, following the discovery of the caves by some British soldiers, who spotted an arched entry to one of them while on a hunting expedition.

Archaeologists reckon that the Buddhist monks who occupied the caves and conducted religious ceremonies in them for a thousand years abandoned them by the eighth or ninth century. The monks probably left because an ancient trade route that passed nearby on the way to Bombay was deserted and the money that the traders provided for the beautification of the caves dried up.

Used Simple Tools

Of the 30 caves, only eight were fully completed and decorated. Artisans working with simple hammers and chisels cut the mammoth caves out of a solid volcanic-rock hillside that follows the sweep of the river valley.

Several of the caves are embellished with towering carvings of the Buddha, ornate pillars, deep relief panels and dozens of statues—all carved from the same living rock.

By the time the caves were discovered, many of them were filled with mud to the height of a man's shoulders. This completely eradicated all paintings to that height. Many of the remaining murals, including the ceilings, which look like intricately detailed Persian carpets, were blackened by fires that the monks burned for illumination and ceremonial purposes.

The Archaeological Survey took over the caves in 1953, when the nizam of Hyderabad acceded to India. Experts have put screens over door and window openings to cut down on the dust and covered the floors with rubber mats for the same purpose.

Although they have been unable to halt the seepage of water, they have sealed up small cracks and built concrete channels to carry off the flow from larger ones.

Railings intended to keep tourists from touching the paintings have been installed, but they are only partially effective. Government guides, anxious to give tourists a brighter view, occasionally bang powerful electric lamps against the walls. And any tourist who wants to can easily step inside the railings to feel the 2,000-year-old plaster.

There have been rumors lately that the government was considering closing the caves to tourists. But that, according to Mr. Deshpande, would be self-defeating.

"After all," he said, "what's the point of the murals being there if no one but experts can see them. And, of course, tourism is very important to India."

PEOPLE: *Presley Passes Up A Crateful of Girls*

Elvis Presley passed up "the best birthday present he'd ever get," according to one of the givers, Areeola (Honeybee) Benson, 17. She and a friend, Patsy Haynes, 19, had themselves crated and shipped to Presley's mansion near Memphis, for the singer's 40th birthday last week. The crate was refused—although the contents were billed as a pair of Russian wolfhounds. The young women forced their way out of the crate and talked the truck driver into taking them back to the singer's home where they were joined by co-conspirators Debby Black, 19, and Jean Thigpen, 19. All four are students at Mississippi Delta Junior College. Three co-eds gave up their vigil at the gates of the Presley mansion Friday night and returned to Mississippi. But Miss Benson stayed on, hoping to see the singer. She slept on a leather couch in the guard house at the mansion. "I'll bet he [Presley] thinks it's funny," she said Sunday as she smoked a cigar given to her by guard Fred Stoll. "I'll bet he's up in that room laughing." She finally gave up and flew home.

* * *



Liv Ullmann
. . . a petiti

"In some ways maybe this is a nicer thing than winning the Oscar," said actress Liv Ullmann when she learned that 13 other actresses, including potential rivals for the Academy Award, were trying to get her nominated for the prize. The picture, for which she has already won the New York Film Critics Award, is Ingmar Bergman's "Scenes From a Marriage." It has been barred from Oscar competition because it was first seen in 1973 on Swedish television—consequently, it does not meet the requirement that the film be released during the "Oscar year," in this case 1974. Among those petitioning the academy: Elizabeth Taylor, Liza Minnelli, Ingrid Bergman, Gena Rowlands and Diahann Carroll.

* * *

A California teacher who told students in her child-development class that breast-feeding is a beautiful experience has been suspended by the college for practicing what she preaches. Rosanne Holliday was suspended by officials in Southwestern College in Chula Vista because she brought her daughter Katherine, then 2 months old, to campus with her last year to nurse her. When the board of trustees passed a regulation barring children of employees from the campus during working hours, The New York Times reports, Mrs. Holliday, 35, began sneaking the child into the restroom of a nearby gas station. At a hearing earlier this month, Chester Devore, president of the junior college, said he and board objected because they ed it would set a bad prec Students and faculty have r to her support but campus tarles, clerks and nonf women are siding with the a istration. A decision on the ing is expected at the end week. Mrs. Holliday is pl to take her case to court ruling goes against her.

* * *

Senate Democratic leader Mansfield of Montana has gratulated Vice-President Rockefeller for presiding ov Senate four days in a Senate officials said that feller now holds a record— spent more consecutive d the president of the Senate any other vice-president f past seven years.

* * *

Dancer Ruby Keeler has released from a Great Mont., hospital where sh brain surgery in November Keeler, 64, had been visiti daughter, Mrs. Peter Fr Lewistown, Mont., when s ill. After her release last Miss Keeler returned to her in Laguna Beach, Calif.

* * *

Muhammad Ali is goin the ring tonight with Mayor Maynard Jackson, be down a bit from his fi tion weight of 300 pounds 6-feet-3. The three-round will be part of the "This Is Atlanta" exposition being stimulate interest in the black businesses. Ali has spreading his own brand fight talk around the city. "The mayor's in trouble which the mayor's office n "Muhammad Ali doesn't know what trouble is. He's been a mayor."

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REAL ESTATE WANTED AND EXCHANGE

AMERICAN COUPLE seeks long-term rental possible later purchase country property. Prefer Provence or Cote Basque, but other areas considered. Desire land and old house of character restored, unfurnished, large reception, minimum 2 bathrooms, equipped kitchen, central heat. Hopefully caretaker cottage. Box 39,281, Herald, Paris.

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PARIS 8th: Metro Miromesnil. Occupying company seeks subtenant for approximately 75 sq.m. modern office accomodation. Available immediately. Lease terms by negotiations. Write: Box 89,072, Herald, Paris.

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PERSONNEL WANTED

FOR MORE EXECUTIVE POSITIONS LOOK UNDER "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES" PAGE 6.

MINERVE SEEKS for AMERICAN FIRMS in PARIS
English, Belgian, Dutch or German secretaries knowledge FRENCH required. English shorthand. Write or phone: 130 Avenue Victor-Hugo, 75116-Paris, France. Tel.: 727-61-63

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AMERICAN BANK: In Paris seeks bilingual (shorthand English/French) secretary. French nationality, for 7 months replacement, send CV. to Box 89,068, Herald, Paris.

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EXECUTIVE requires French lessons, a few hours a week. Please phone: 260-39-66 ext. 605.

SITUATIONS WANTED

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